

Library



Borough of Dukinfield

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1960



Borough of Dukinfield

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1960



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29171623>

BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1960

Chairman - Councillor Mrs. L.Senior

Deputy Chairman - Alderman W.Andrew

The Mayor - Councillor Johnson

Alderman Bown	Councillor Denyor
Alderman Hitchen	Councillor Howard
Alderman King	Councillor Kirk
Alderman Shaw	Councillor Jackson
Alderman Shirley	Councillor Jones
	Councillor Saxon
Councillor Mrs. Andrew	Councillor Taylor
Councillor Ashton	Councillor Turner
Councillor Betteridge	Councillor Waine
Councillor Bowdon	Councillor White
Councillor Cook	Councillor Woolley

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:
Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:
Leslie Buckley, Cert.S.I.B., M.P.H.I.A.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:
Alexander Handley, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:
Jack Kenworthy

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS:
Miss E. Heaton and Mrs. V. Fahey

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Dukinfield

To the Mayor, Madam Chairman and Members of the Public Health
Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my
thirteenth Annual Report on the work of the Public Health
Department.

Like 1959, 1960 was a satisfactory one from a vital statistics
point of view. The infantile mortality was the lowest ever to be
recorded in the Borough; in fact there were only 2 infant deaths
during the year out of a total of 223 live births and these deaths
occurred in the first few hours of life. The death rate at 14.23
per thousand population is approximately the same as this rate over
the past 3 years and still remains higher than that of 11.5 for the
country as a whole. The number of infectious diseases notified
is 179, this figure being made up practically entirely of patients
suffering from Sonne Dysentery.

The volume of work in the Department has been increasing
steadily over the years as new legislation has been introduced.
The Department is actively engaged in slum clearance and the intro-
duction of the Clean Air Act has also caused more work. Coupled
with this, the building of a modern slaughterhouse in the area
caused some embarrassment, particularly to the work of the Public
Health Inspectors. Because of these factors, you decided to engage
extra staff and a part-time clerical assistant was appointed in July.
In addition, later in the year, it was possible to appoint a junior
trainee Public Health Inspector. These staff additions have
helped the Department considerably. The Committee has, for many
years, employed 2 men, one as a drainman and the other as a rodent
operator. On the retirement of one and the resignation of the
other, you decided to make one appointment only as a replacement
but at the same time, you authorised the purchase of a small van.
I think that the present system has worked admirably since September
and it has proved to be more economical.

One of the major problems of the present time is the care of the aged and I am pleased to be able to record the introduction of a Meals-on-Wheels service to the town in March, through the help of the local W.V.S., local industry and the council. At first, transport was provided by one of the Dukinfield firms but during the early months of this year it was found possible to purchase a vehicle to be used specifically by the W.V.S. for this purpose.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the Chairman, members of the Committee and Staff for all the help and encouragement they have given me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

T. HOLME

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Dukinfield is situated on the left bank of the River Tame which forms its northern and western boundary. The town itself is mainly situated on gradually sloping ground but the eastern end of the town, which is largely rural in character, rises to a height of 700 feet. The subsoil is in some places loamy clay and in others sandstone and the outcrop the Permian system. Underneath, there are some coal measures but these are not worked. The older parts of the town are gradually being cleared and development is taking place on the higher ground to the south east.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population, 1951 Census	18,451
Population, 1960 (Registrar General's estimate)	18,000
Area in Acres	1,725
Rateable Value (1st April, 1960)	£171,843
Rate Poundage	19/3d
Number of deaths	223
Crude Death Rate per thousand population	12.38
Adjusted Death Rate per thousand population	14.23
Number of live births	223
Crude Live Birth Rate per thousand population	12.38
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per thousand population	12.38
Number of still births	5
Still Birth Rate per thousand live and still births	21.92
Still Birth Rate per thousand population	00.27
Number of infant deaths	2
Infant Death Rate per thousand related live births	8.96
Legitimate infant deaths	1
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per thousand legitimate live births	4.73
Illegitimate infant deaths	1
Illegitimate Infant Death Rate per thousand illegitimate live births	83.33
Neo-natal deaths (under 4 weeks)	2
Neo-natal Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births.	8.96
Early neo-natal deaths (under 1 week)	2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per thousand live births..	8.96
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)	7
Perinatal Mortality Rate per thousand live & still births	30.70
Illegitimate live births	12
Illegitimate Live Birth Rate (% of total live births) ...	5.38%
Number of maternal deaths	NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per thousand related live and still births	NIL
Comparability factor - Deaths	1.15
Comparability factor - Births	1.00

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The industries of the town, like many similar towns in the northwest of the country, have become more varied since the last war and cotton is no longer the main industry. These are, in the main, engineering, boilermaking and rope manufacturing, in addition to cotton. Several small factories have been established in the Gate Street area, following slum clearance in that part of the town. There is in addition a variety of other industries producing goods of modern type, such as plastics, rubber goods and insulating materials. A well-known firm of dispensing chemists has also established a branch in the town. The Dukinfield inhabitant has thus many and varied industries in which to seek employment.

The slum clearance programme was pursued during 1960. Two areas were made the subject of Compulsory Purchase Orders, involving a total of 114 houses. In addition to this, 36 houses were represented as individually unfit, making a total of 150 houses dealt with in twelve months. The department also prepared for consideration a list of properties which it was felt should be dealt with over the next 5 years. There is no doubt that redevelopment will have to be seriously considered in relation to the slum clearance programme, especially as the latter is naturally confined to the older parts of the town, particularly those areas which have been regarded as the shopping areas. The powers given to local authorities by the Housing Act, 1957, are designed to help them in redeveloping sites cleared of old property for the benefit of the inhabitants. The setting up of a new Development Committee this year will go a long way to help to co-ordinate the slum clearance programme with house building and redeveloping of the older parts of the town and act as a link between the Health, Housing and Highways Departments.

A survey by the Medical Officer of Health in 1936 showed that the greatest demand then was for 4-bedroom accommodation and in fact, there was some demand for 5, 6 & 7 bedrooms. How the family pattern has changed can be realised from information which we recently obtained in the Slum Clearance Survey, where it was shown that the demand to-day is practically entirely for 1 & 2 bedrooms. This changing pattern is borne out in the recent Census taken in April, 1961, from which it appears that in this Borough, the population figure has dropped by 1,133 during the last ten years, and 2,067 since 1931.

TABLE I

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
DURING THE YEAR 1960

	England and Wales	Dukinfield
<u>Live Birth Rate</u> per thousand population	17.1	12.38
<u>Infant Death Rate</u> per thousand related live births	21.7	8.96
<u>Still Birth Rate</u> per thousand related live & still births	19.7	21.92
<u>Death Rate</u> (all causes) per thousand population	11.5	14.23
<u>Neo-natal I.M.Rate</u> per thousand related live births	15.6	8.96

BIRTHS

The number of live births at 223 shows a decrease on the previous year's figure. The adjusted live birth rate at 12.38 is also a reduction on last year's figure and represents a return to the figure of 1958. The national figure far exceeded this at 17.1 per thousand population. Both these figures are reflected in the preliminary Census returns for 1961, which show an overall increase in population in the country but a reduction in industrial areas like Dukinfield.

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE PERIOD 1931 - 1960

Year	Death Rate per thousand population	Birth Rate per thousand population	Infantile Mortality per thousand live births
1931- 1935	13.07	14.51	81.2
1936- 1940	13.87	14.47	57.74
1941- 1945	13.99	17.5	53.72
1946- 1950	13.75	17.28	41.29
1951- 1955	13.12	13.43	27.50
1956- 1960	15.26	13.19	19.52
1960	14.23	12.38	8.96

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths in the Borough during the year 1960.

TABLE III

INFANT MORTALITY RATES
PER THOUSAND RELATED LIVE BIRTHS

Area	Infantile Mortality
England and Wales	21.7
Dukinfield	8.96

TABLE IV

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS 0 - 1 YEAR
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of death	Age at death	Sex
Asphyxia Neonatorum	30 minutes	F
Prematurity	13 hours	F

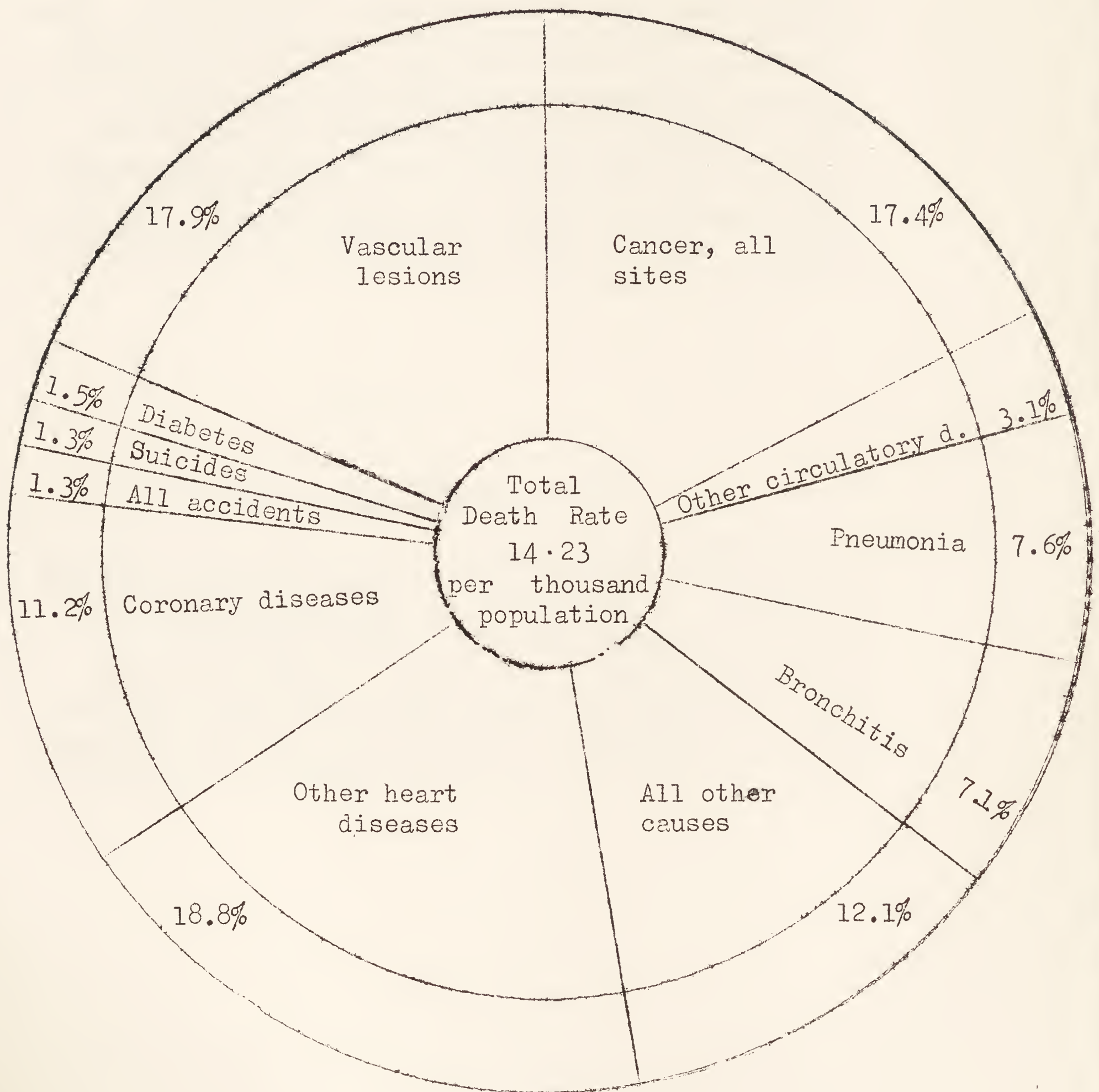
INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality shows a further fall to the remarkable rate of 8.96 per thousand live births - the lowest figure ever to be recorded in Dukinfield. The national statistics reveal that the rate has changed very little in recent years and the graph is gradually becoming flattened out at a low and healthy level. Greater emphasis is now being placed on the adverse factors affecting the child in the period surrounding its birth and statistics have been introduced in this report showing the mortality figures in this perinatal period. Both the deaths in babies this year occurred within a few hours of birth.

DEATH RATE

In 1960, 223 Dukinfield people died, 114 males and 109 females. The principal causes of death are shown in Table V. Heart disease this year claimed 67 victims, 16 fewer than 1959. This represents approximately 30% of all deaths. Chest conditions were responsible for 34, or 15%, of the deaths and it would be interesting to speculate on how many of these could be attributed to the breathing of polluted air.

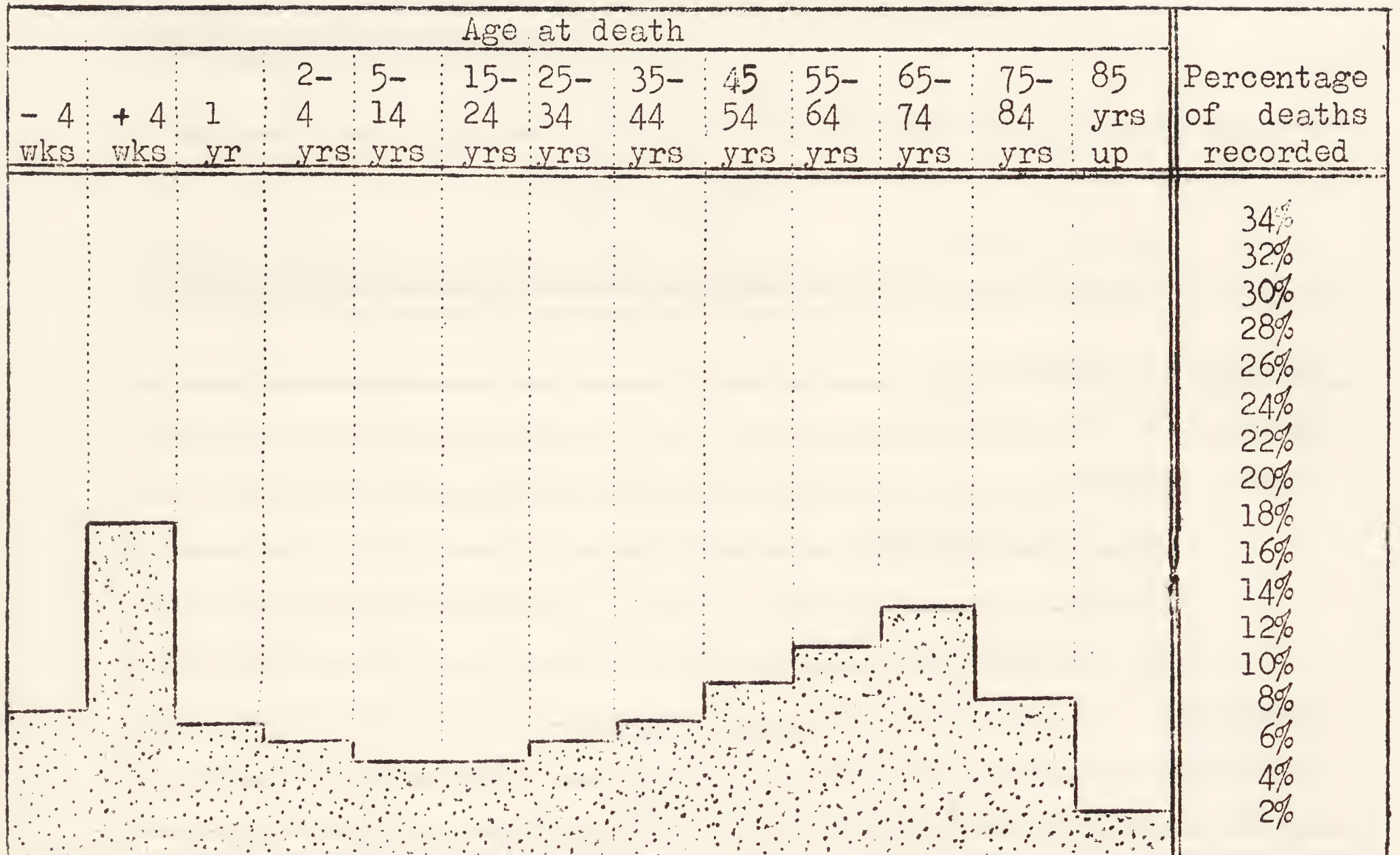
DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES
(Percentage of total deaths)



DEATHS INCLUDED IN ALL OTHER CAUSES

Pulmonary tuberculosis	0.45%	Leukaemia	0.89%
Other infective diseases. ..	0.45%	Influenza	0.45%
Other respiratory diseases ..	0.45%	Gastritis	0.45%
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum..	0.89%	All other causes ..	7.6%
Congenital malformations ..	0.45%		

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS 1911-1915



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS 1960

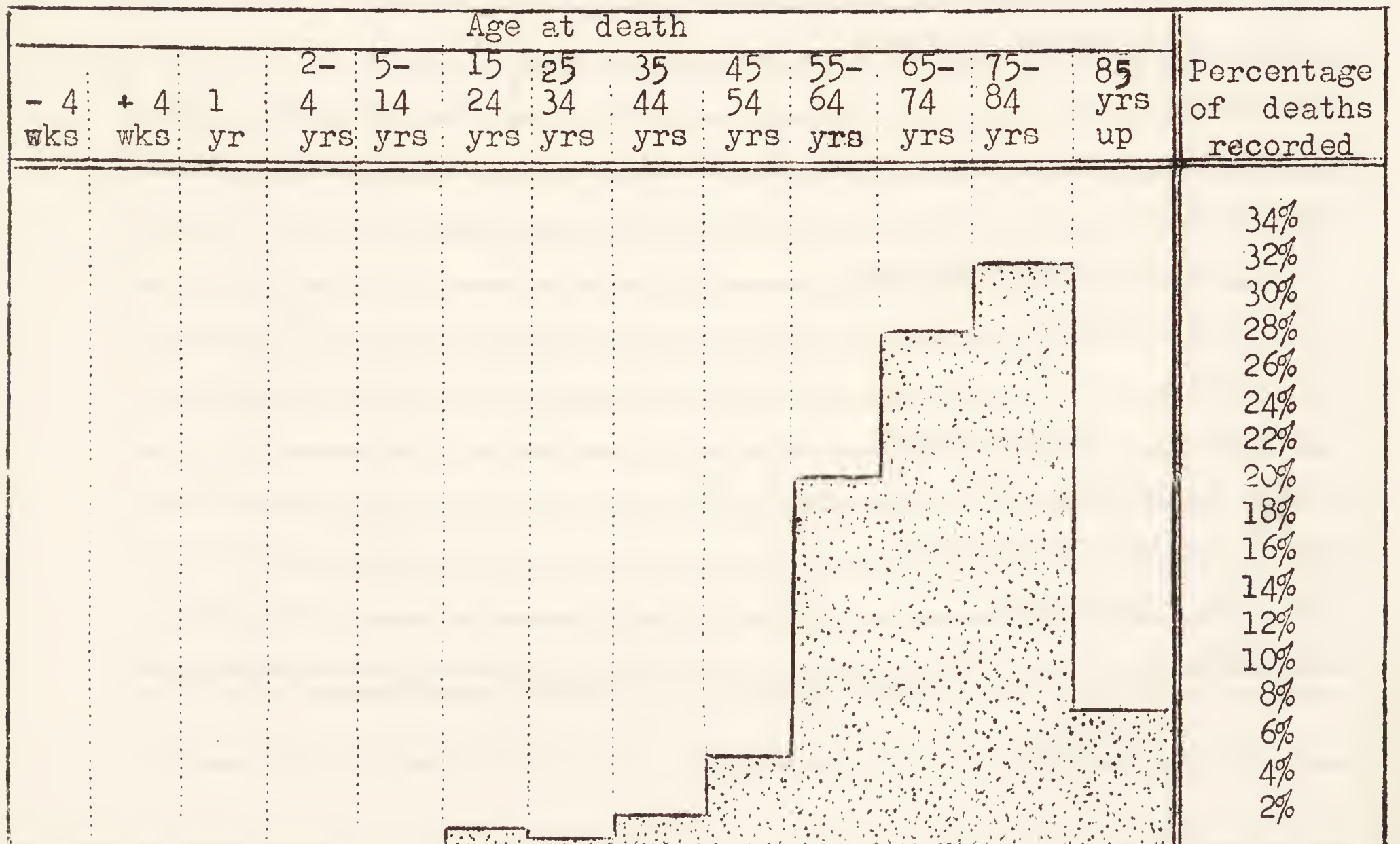


TABLE V

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Cause of death	Under 4 weeks	4 wks and under 1 yr.	1 - 4 Years	5 -14 Years	15-24 Years
Pulmonary tuberculosis					
Other infective diseases					1
Cancer: <u>stomach</u>					
<u>lung and bronchus</u>					
<u>uterus</u>					
other sites					
Leukaemia					1
Diabetes					
Vascular lesions of C.N.S.					
Coronary diseases					
Hypertensive heart disease					
Other heart diseases					
Other circulatory diseases					
Influenza					1
Pneumonia					
Bronchitis					
Other respiratory diseases					
Ulcer of stomach					
Gastritis					
Congenital malformations			1		
Other diseases	2				1
Motor vehicle accidents					
All other accidents					
Suicide					
TOTAL:	2	-	1	-	4

TABLE V

ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years up	TOTAL	
							M	F
		1					1	-
							1	-
		3		4	3	2	8	4
		2	4	4			10	-
	1						-	1
	1		4	6	5		9	7
			1				2	-
			1	2	1		-	4
	1	1	8	15	14	1	23	17
1	1		10	7	6		15	10
			1	1	3		2	3
		1	3	8	21	4	8	29
			1	1	3	2	3	4
							1	-
		2	4	4	5	2	6	11
			6	6	2	2	11	5
			1				1	-
				1	1		2	-
				1			-	1
							-	1
1	1	1		1	6	4	8	9
1							-	1
				1	1		1	1
		1	1	1			2	1
3	5	12	45	63	71	17	114	109
							223	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The town was comparatively free from major epidemics during the year. There was an insignificant incidence of Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Measles. The main condition in this group was Sonne Dysentery which accounted for 138 notifications out of a total of 179. I would again draw your attention to the Whooping Cough figures which continue to remain low and which I am sure is because of the immunisation campaign over the past 7 years.

Measles attacked only 13 children, the majority under 4 years of age and the number of notifications of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis was the lowest ever recorded.

TABLE VI

Year	<u>Whooping Cough</u> Number of cases notified
1950	216
1951	8
1952	53
1953	111
1954	50
1955	8
1956	31
1957	12
1958	20
1959	-
1960	13

TABLE VII
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

AGE	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever & Scarlatina	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Sonne Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	TOTAL
Under 1 yr.						2	1					2				5
1 & 2 years				3		2	4					16			2	27
3 & 4 years				3		5	6					14				28
5 - 9 years						4	2					41			1	48
10-14 years												15			2	17
15-24 years										1		18				19
25-44 years										1		24				25
45-64 years					1					1		8				10
65 years up																-
TOTAL	-	-	-	6	1	13	13	-	-	3	-	138	-	-	5	179
DEATHS	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	18

TUBERCULOSIS

As already noted, this condition was responsible for fewer notifications than ever before and caused one death. The age pattern at death since 1941 is shown in Tables X and XI. It will be noted that since 1950 no pulmonary deaths have occurred in the Borough under the age of 24 and that since 1953 there has been only one death under the age of 44.

TABLE VIII

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES
DURING THE YEAR 1960

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Notifications	3	-
Deaths	1	-
Total number of cases on register 31.12.1960	115	15

TABLE IX

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
1941	12	9	6	3
1942	13	8	4	2
1943	12	8	7	4
1944	6	8	6	1
1945	13	7	3	-
1946	14	4	8	2
1947	10	7	3	2
1948	17	9	4	2
1949	17	8	3	1
1950	10	2	3	1
1951	18	5	3	1
1952	23	3	2	1
1953	20	3	2	-
1954	14	3	4	-
1955	15	2	-	1
1956	10	2	-	1
1957	22	1	1	-
1958	15	1	2	-
1959	9	-	2	-
1960	3	1	2	-

TABLE X

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Year of Death	-1 yr	1- 4 yrs	5- 14 yrs	15- 24 yrs	25- 34 yrs	35- 44 yrs	45- 54 yrs	55- 64 yrs	65- 74 yrs	75- 84 yrs	85 yrs up	TOTAL
1941			1	3		1	2	2				9
1942					3	1	4					8
1943				3	1	1	2	1				8
1944					4		1	2		1		8
1945				2	1			1	3			7
1946						1	1		2			4
1947				3	2	1		1				7
1948				5		4						9
1949				1	1	1	2	3				8
1950				1	1							2
1951							2		3			5
1952					1				2			3
1953					1	2						3
1954							1	1	1			3
1955							1	1				2
1956					1					1		2
1957							1					1
1958								1				1
1959												-
1960							1					1
TOTAL	-	-	1	18	16	12	18	13	11	2	-	91

TABLE XI

DEATHS FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Year of Death	-1 yr	1- 4 yrs	5- 14 yrs	15- 24 yrs	25- 34 yrs	35- 44 yrs	45- 54 yrs	55- 64 yrs	65- 74 yrs	75- 84 yrs	85 yrs up	TOTAL
1941		1					2					3
1942		1			1							2
1943			1	1	1					1		4
1944					1							1
1945												-
1946			1	1								2
1947		1		1								2
1948		1						1				2
1949				1								1
1950							1					1
1951							1					1
1952						1						1
1953												-
1954												-
1955						1						1
1956							1					1
1957												-
1958												-
1959												-
1960												-
TOTAL	-	4	2	4	3	2	5	1	-	1	-	22

TABLE XIIHOUSING CIRCUMSTANCES OF T.B. CASES

Type of house	Type of house occupied when notified	Type of house occupied 31.12.60
V.G. (Corpn.)	44	70
V.G. (Other)	9	10
Good	19	13
Fairly Good	20	16
Fair	21	12
Poor	13	8
Bad	4	1

HOUSING

I am once more indebted to Mr. Wensley, the Housing Manager, for compiling and supplying Table XIII. One hundred and six families were re-housed in 1960, the greatest proportion of these, 48, being families from slum properties. Three families in which there was a tuberculous patient were re-housed and 10 families were re-housed because a medical condition supported their application.

Last year, I commented on the delay in certain instances of re-housing isolated tenants from slum properties. Cases of this type, usually aged persons, continued to occur in 1960 as a result of which eyesores have been permitted to develop in the town. If the maximum advantage is to be obtained for the town, slum clearance must not only rid the Borough of houses prejudicial to the health of the tenant, but the prompt demolition of these properties must also be possible following re-housing and the cleared site used to improve the amenities of the area, be it by erecting new houses, improving roads, by planting shrubberies or gardens, or by turning over to industry to attract new factories or to extend the old ones. Clearing the town of slums is only the beginning of a process designed primarily to improve the housing standards in the town and ending by improving the town itself. Between these two points every Committee of the Council is involved, to a greater or lesser extent. As I write this report, the newly created Development Committee has met to discuss the problems involved in slum clearance and redevelopment and I think its members will agree that the discussions have been most **interesting** and stimulating.

TABLE XIII

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED DURING THE YEAR
WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES

Reason for removal	Post war houses	Pre war houses	Bedsitters flats and bungalows	Total
Exchange to better class house	-	-	-	-
Relief of overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Insufficient bed- room accommodation	5	4	-	9
Tuberculosis in family	-	3	-	3
Other medical reasons	-	1	9	10
Closing and Demolition Orders	9	12	27	48
Clearance Areas	2	1	4	7
Exchange to smaller house	-	-	7	7
Mutual exchanges	9	10	2	21
Shop maisonettes	-	-	-	-
Staff	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	26	31	49	106

TABLE XIV

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

Year	Number of individual houses represented	Clearance Areas Declared	Number of houses in area
1947	26		
1948	13		
1949	12		
1950	11		
1951	15		
1952	15		
1953	13		
1954	21		
1955	49		
1956	40		
1957	57		
1958	119		
1959	21	Dain St./Oxford Road. No. 1	9
1960	36	George St./Peel Street	54
		George St./Wellington Street	60

W.W.C. CONVERSIONS

Your policy of making a grant for the conversion of waste water closets to the fresh water carriage system was instrumental in stimulating owners to apply for this grant in 67 cases during 1960. The following table reviews the position to date. The number of waste water closets remaining at the end of the year was approximately 816.

TABLE XV

Year	Number of waste water closets converted
1955	15
1956	18
1957	42
1958	42
1959	66 (Introduction of grant)
1960	91

In addition to the £8 grant for the conversion of waste water closets, Standard Grants have been available to owners since 1959 for the installation of internal fresh water closets and other amenities. I have no doubt this Standard Grant has also resulted in reducing the number of waste water closets, in addition to the grant available through the Public Health Department.

CLEAN AIR

The Public Health Committee has interested itself in pursuing a policy of Clean Air for the Borough during the year. Proposals for dealing with this problem were prepared and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in December, 1960 and the preliminary statutory procedure was carried out in relation to one area during 1960. This is an area where development will be taking place so that any houses built there will automatically comply with the relevant provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956. No work was carried out in 1960 on the detailed survey for the first inhabited zone but I am pleased to say that this is now going ahead.

During 1960, an apparatus for measuring the pollution of the atmosphere by SO₂ and smoke, was installed in the department. Data is now being collected daily and we are gradually building up statistical evidence of this problem in the vicinity of the Town Hall. This information is passed on by us to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, which correlates the figures from similar machines over the country as a whole.

TABLE XVI

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Area	Date declared	Operative date
The Dukinfield (Yew Tree Lane) No. 1	14.11.60	1. 9. 61

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. M.T.B. Whitson, Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks, for the following report on the quantity and quality of the Borough water supply during 1960.

- "1. The quality and the quantity have both been satisfactory.
2. Bacteriological examination of piped supplies:

<u>Type of water</u>	<u>Samples taken and Result</u>
Filtered water taken directly after filtration	5. Satisfactory
Filtered water - tap samples taken at various points in the Borough	43. Satisfactory
Raw	NIL
Chemical Analysis...	See report on page 26.

3. Plumbo Solvency Calcium Carbonate added before filtration. Samples taken from same supply were quite satisfactory.
4. No form of contamination has presented itself.
5. Population supplied from public water mains:
 - (a) direct to houses 18,000
 - (b) by means of standpipes.. None.

"

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF THE BOROUGH'S WATER SUPPLY

Source (filtrate main tap sample)	Brushes
Date	25.1.60
pH value	6.84
Colour in 2 ft. Glass Tube - hazen solution	ppm Pt. 4
Turbidity - Silica Standard - ppm	Less than 0.1
Total solids dried at 110°C	-
Suspended solids dried at 110°C	-
Free acidity as CO ₂	4.2
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	17.4
Hardness by soap test -	
Carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃	17
Non-carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃	24
Total as CaCO ₃	41
Combined Chlorine (CL ₂)	14.5
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.36
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	0.004
Free and Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.271
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.036
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hrs. at 27°C ..	0.16
Calcium Hardness	23
Total Iron as Fe	0.030
Manganese as Mn	0.14
Silica (SiO ₂)	12.8
Alumina (AL ₂ O ₃)	0.60
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina	4.2
Lead as Pb taken up in second 24 hours .	0.26
Equivalent Mineral Acidity	51
REPORT: This water is satisfactory	

MILK SAMPLING

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, the licensing of dealers became the responsibility of the Food and Drugs authority - in this area the Cheshire County Council. These regulations came into force in October and since that date the County Medical Officer has made arrangements for frequent testing of milk samples. The results of the tests are passed on to me for information.

During the year, this department took 9 samples, all of which were satisfactory.

The Public Health Committee has always shown a great interest in the eradication of tuberculosis and especially in the cleaning up of milk supplies. You were particularly interested in the coming into force of the Tuberculosis (Central England Eradication Area) Order, 1960 which became operative on 1st March 1960. It can now be truthfully said that all milk consumed in the Borough is free from tuberculosis, a fact which is reflected in the incidence of this disease in the town.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

No ice cream samples were submitted for analysis during the year.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Although negotiations are proceeding for the erection of a public swimming Bath in the town, none exists at the present time. The nearest Baths are situated at Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne and Hyde.

SEWERAGE

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate, and because of this it is not considered necessary to introduce any new schemes at the present time.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

This service continues to be administered by the Cheshire County Council and a report will be found in a later section.

VENEREAL DISEASES

There is a centre at Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital (Infirmary Section) for patients suffering from venereal diseases. This service is administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The area is covered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop group of hospitals and approximately 75 per cent of all hospital cases are treated at the Ashton General Hospital. The remaining 25 per cent are referred to the Manchester Hospitals or private nursing homes.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

These are administered by Cheshire County Council and a report for 1960 will be found in a later section.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

For the second year in succession, Mr. A. Handley, the Additional Public Health Inspector and Officer in Charge, Cleansing, has kindly prepared a report on the work of the Cleansing Department, so far as he is concerned.

---oOo---

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

At the request of the Medical Officer of Health, I append below some information regarding the refuse collection and disposal service for the year 1960.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The collection of refuse in the Borough varies from a weekly to a nine-day collection, according to the time of the year. The longer interval is due in the main to two factors - (a) the weather and (b) the type of house now being built, with its large garden, garage and ornamental gate. The narrow width of new roads is another problem because two lorries have difficulty in passing and turning around at the circles at the end.

Refuse Collection Vehicles

During the year, the Department had the following vehicles in service:

Vehicle	Type of vehicle	Capacity	Date Purchased and cost	Depreciation year
JVU 278	Karrier CK3 refuse collection vehicle	10 cubic yards	January 1949 £900	1959
LXJ 346	Karrier dual purpose refuse collection/gully emptier	-	June 1951 £1,450	1961
PVR 988	Karrier "Bantam" refuse collection vehicle	8 cubic yards	February 1955 £1,080	1965
GKN 1372	Bristol 25 "Tipmaster" Angledozer	-	November 1957 £1,447	1962
VND 839	Karrier "Gamecock" refuse collection vehicle	11½ cubic yards	February 1958 £1,635	1968
7724 NA	Karrier Dual Tip rear loading refuse collection vehicle	18 cubic yards	May 1960 £2,100	1970

The loads of refuse collected were as follows:

	Loads
House Refuse	3,119
Pails	51
Salvage and trade refuse ..	555

Provision of dustbins

From 1st April 1959 refuse bins have been supplied by the Council as replacements of existing domestic bins, as a charge against the General Rate Fund. During the year, 153 bins were issued by the Department. In addition, 32 extra bins were sold to firms and private individuals for refuse purposes. The Corporation bins are now stamped with the authority's initials which should prevent the theft of bins belonging to the Council. Purchase tax is still levied on refuse bins which seems unfair, as a dustbin is a necessary household article.

Privy Closet

There is still one privy closet in use (at one of the outlying farms) and this is emptied annually. Suggestions to the owner about converting this closet have not yet resulted in a fresh water closet being provided.

Pail Closet

There are 10 pail closets in the Borough which is a reduction of 5 from 15 the previous year. These are emptied weekly.

DISPOSAL

Refuse Disposal

This is carried out at Dunkirk Lane Tip by controlled tipping methods but we are hampered by lack of suitable covering material which is encouraging trespassers on the tip who disturb the face and very often cause fires - action then has to be taken either by calling the Fire Brigade or excavating the burning part. Also, trespassers with vehicles break down the fence at the rear and deposit unsightly loads of unwanted materials. Some materials, which would otherwise set the Tip on fire, are burned by us under controlled conditions.

Tipping Accommodation

The shortage of tipping space is causing the department some concern but approaches have been made to a number of firms and one has offered the use of some land but it will only ease the situation for a short time.

CLEANSING DEPOT

During the year, new brick garages were constructed and they are now awaiting painting. The surface in front of them was covered with old asphalte then levelled and rolled.

SALVAGE

There was a drop in the amount of kitchen waste and metal salvaged during the year.

Waste Paper

This is still the main source of revenue for the salvage section but difficulty is experienced due to shopkeepers and others failing to flatten cardboard containers prior to putting them out for salvage. This then necessitates the men spending a considerable amount of time breaking up the boxes, time which could be spent emptying refuse bins.

Kitchen Waste

The amount of this has dropped, due to the kitchen waste from the school canteens being collected by private firms, and the removal of a number of street waste bins after complaints had been received. The waste we collect is sold to a pigkeeper in the town who sterilises the waste by boiling it before feeding it to his pigs.

The comparative tonnage and prices are as follows:

	Year ending 31.3.1961			Year ending 31.3.60		
	t.	c.	q.lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste paper	200.	11.	2. 0	1,452.	7.	11
Kitchen w.	21.	19.	1. 0	116.	2.	1
Metals	5.	17.	2. 0	74.	6.	11
Textiles	8.	2.	0	6.	4.	2
				187.	13.	2. 0
				80.	6.	1. 0
				16.	19.	3. 21
				8.	1.	4
				1,364.	9.	3
				237.	7.	3
				73.	1.	9
				6.	17.	6

Salvage Bonus

A salvage bonus scheme has been in operation for a number of years and since 1956 the following amounts have been paid. The amount is affected by falling prices and the lower amount of salvage collected.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bonus paid</u>
	£. s. d.
1956	325. 5. 8
1957	326.11. 5
1958	255. 7. 1
1959	205. 0. 0
1960	<u>211.15. 9</u>
	<u>£1,323.19.11</u>

Sickness

The number of days lost due to sickness still continues at a high level and has risen this year. This loss of time occurs in only a small number of employees and, due to the temporary stay of some of the employees, hinders the working of the service.

Year	Number of employees:		Number of days lost	Cost
	In Dept.	off sick		
1957/8	25	14	228	£475
1958/9	25	13	228	£438
1959/60	25	14	296	£383

Trade Refuse Disposal

During the year, it has been necessary to restrict the tipping of trade refuse on the Tip. This action is causing concern to the business premises in the Borough as there are no alternative private tipping facilities for the disposal of this type of refuse. As these firms may try to dispose of the refuse within their own premises by burning it, this may give rise to further nuisance.

Collection of furniture and clearing of houses

Due to the transfer of tenants from Slum Clearance Areas and the deaths of elderly persons whose furniture is large and unwanted, the department is now being called on more and more frequently to remove and dispose of larger items of furniture than ever before. A few years ago, this furniture would have been sold to a second hand dealer but there is now no market for these goods. The Salvation Army and other similar organisations cannot make use of them, so it has to be collected and burned on the Tip and this can take up a considerable amount of time. I am of the opinion that a charge for the removal of **unwanted items** of furniture should be made in all cases.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

During the year, provision had to be made to provide pail closets and refuse facilities at the Champagnole and Dukinfield Joint Scout Camp at Latley.

COSTS

I give below the costs of the Public Cleansing Department for the year 1960/61. These are different to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Costing Returns which are submitted by authorities with populations of over 20,000. The income from salvageable materials is now credited to the refuse collection section which consequently reduces the income on the refuse disposal section. With this difference, the figures are basically similar to the Minister's Costing Returns.

The cost of running the refuse collection and disposal service amounts to approximately 3.60d per person per week, which does not seem to be a high figure for such a vital service.

COST STATEMENT 1960-1961

Gross Expenditure	Collection	Disposal	Total
	£	£	£
Labour	9,208	643	9,851
Transport	3,925	375	4,300
Plant, Equipment, Land & Buildings	136	356	492
Central Administration Expenses..	1,142	122	1,264
Other Items.. .. .	70	42	112
Total Gross Expenditure	14,481	1,538	16,019
Gross Income	1,828	102	1,930
Net Cost	12,653	1,436	14,089
<u>Unit Costs</u>	s. d	s. d	s. d
Gross Cost per ton (Labour only)	26.10	2. 0	28.10
Gross Cost per ton (Transport only)	11.10	1. 0	12.10
<u>Net Cost</u>			
(All expenditure less income)	42. 2	4. 6	46. 8
	£	£	£
Net Cost per 1,000 population	703	80	783

A. HANFORD,

Additional Public Health Inspector
and Officer in Charge, Cleansing "

B O R O U G H O F D U K I N F I E L D

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R

for the year 1960

---oOo---

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Dukinfield

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my 26th Annual Report.

As in previous years, a considerable number of complaints was recorded in the office. Three hundred and thirty consisted of blockages to drains, 147 concerned general defects to cottage property, 35 houses required fumigation either for vermin or infectious diseases and 38 were of a miscellaneous character, making a total of 550. In addition, 120 complaints were made concerning rats and mice.

Thirtysix individually unfit dwelling houses and 114 dwellinghouses in Clearance Areas were officially represented. The number of dwelling houses demolished as unfit for human habitation was 15.

Under the Rent Act 1957, 4 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received; 3 undertakings were given by the landlords and in one case the work of repair was carried out before the Certificate could be issued. Fewer applications are received than was at first envisaged.

In connection with the work of the Department, 4,360 visits of inspection and re-inspection were made. A detailed list of visits and inspections will be found on pages 38 and 39 of the report.

There are 7 public conveniences in the town and all have been modernised within the last 5 years. In 6 cases, water closets and wash hand basins have been provided for ladies, in addition to the urinals provided for the men. The remaining convenience is for males only. In spite of appeals made in Council and in the local press, it is sad to relate that vandalism still takes place. The damage is senseless and benefits no one. The local authority is prepared to take action against any person causing damage and I would again appeal to the public to treat the facilities provided with the respect which they deserve.

During the year, a survey of all petroleum installations was carried out in conjunction with the local Fire Prevention Officers. Sixty three visits of inspection and re-inspection were made and where necessary, instruction and advice was given to bring installations in line with the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928. The licensing of installations is now carried out by this Department.

Under the Factories Act, 1937, means of escape in case of fire was taken over by the Fire Prevention Officers of the Cheshire County Council. In previous years, the Fire Prevention Officers have assisted the Public Health Inspectors during visits of inspection and their help and advice has been very much appreciated.

Slaughterhouses and meat inspection accounted for 440 visits. When the new slaughterhouse belonging to Messrs. Fieldhouse and Coop Limited in Furnace Street was opened in September, production was stepped up. It has been necessary for your meat inspectors to do quite a considerable amount of overtime and this is usually done on Sunday afternoons or early morning during peak killing periods. A detailed account concerning slaughterhouses and meat inspection will be found later in the report.

Under the Clean Air Act, 1956, 13 smoke observations were carried out. Two Smoke Control Areas were designated but confirmation was not received in the year under review. Both areas are on land for redevelopment. During 1961, work was commenced on the inspection of the first major Smoke Control Area in the Borough. This will involve approximately 700 houses and each dwelling will have to be inspected, types of fireplace being noted. In about 50% of the houses which have been inspected, it is noticed that they are provided with approved appliances which will be suitable for the burning of smokeless fuels.

In 1959, the local authority very wisely agreed to borrow money for waste water closet conversions. At that time, a limit of £300 in £8 grants was agreed to; however, this limit has been dispensed with and owner occupiers and owners of property are now encouraged to apply for these grants without limit. During 1960, 91 conversions were carried out as against 66 in 1955 and 42 in 1958, yet over 800 waste water closets remain.

The number of applications for Standard Grants for provision of bathrooms, internal fresh water closets, wash hand basins, hot water supply and ventilated food cupboards was 23, and the number of completions was 26. These grants enable owner occupiers of good cottage property to bring their dwellings up to present day standards.

Mr. A. Handley, the Additional Public Health Inspector was appointed as Officer to make the necessary inspections under the Oil Burners (Standards) Act, 1960. This Act provides safety standards and instructions for use of oil heaters, prohibits the use of heaters and component parts which do not comply with the Regulations, and provides also for the inspection and testing of oil heaters and component parts.

In conclusion, may I thank Councillor Mrs. L. Senior (Chairman of the Health Committee), Alderman W. Andrew (Deputy Chairman) and the lady and gentlemen of the Health Committee for their support. Also the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. T. Holme), for advice and guidance, Mr. A. Handley (Additional Public Health Inspector) for co-operation in the smooth running of the Department and Miss E. Heaton for loyal service and efficiency.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

L. BUCKLEY

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Water Supply	4
Schools	1
Drainage	203
Moveable dwellings.	9
Public Conveniences	165
Places of entertainment	2
Aged persons	2
WWC Conversions	376
Burials by local authority.	-
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	229
Plans - inspection of sites	120
Petroleum Act	63
Factories Act: factories with power	187
factories without power	2
outworkers	12
workplaces	6
bakehouses	27
Shops Act.. .. .	271
Pet Animals Act	5
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	152
Clean Air Act - smoke observations	13
investigations	6
Stables and piggeries	2
Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders	3
Farms	2
Old Metal and Marine Store Dealers.	3
Noise nuisances	2
<u>Housing</u>	
Public Health Act: primary visits	230
Public Health Act: re-inspections	852
Housing Act: primary visits	184
Housing Act: re-inspections	62
Housing Act: verminous and dirty premises.. .. .	8
Housing Act: re-inspections, verminous and dirty premises.. .. .	7
Miscellaneous housing visits	76
Rent Act, 1957	11
Demolition sites	39

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS (Contd.)

Meat and Food Inspection

Visits to slaughterhouses..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440
Butchers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
School Canteens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Other Canteens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Restaurants and snack bars.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fried Fish Shops..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Milk distributors.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Fishmongers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Grocers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Greengrocers and fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Food preparing premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ice Cream premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Confectioners ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Licensed premises.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Milk sampling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hawkers' carts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sweet shops ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Unsound food..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Miscellaneous food visits .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

Infectious Diseases

Visits and enquiries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188
Journeys to Laboratory.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61

TOTAL VISITS: 4,360

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1a.	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	498
b.	Number of re-inspections made for this purpose	921
2.	Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	206
3a.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation:	
	(i) individually unfit	36
	(ii) in clearance areas	114
b.	Number of dwellinghouses demolished as unfit for human habitation	15
4.	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	176
5.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	206
6.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(i) by owners	47
	(ii) by local authority in default of owners	-

SLUM CLEARANCE

During the year, inspection of houses to be represented as unfit (either as individual unfit houses or for Clearance Areas) has again taken up a considerable amount of time. Thirtysix individually unfit houses were officially represented. In addition, 54 houses in the George Street/Peel Street Area and 60 houses in the George Street/Wellington Street Area were represented. Both these Clearance Areas were confirmed during the year. Inspections were also commenced on the Queen Street Clearance Area.

The number of houses demolished during the year was 15. Since 1947, 526 dwellinghouses have been condemned; 55 families were re-housed in 1960 from condemned houses as against 63 in 1959.

NOTICES SERVED - PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Number of informal notices served	.. . . .	206
Number of informal notices complied with.	.. .. .	176
Number of statutory notices served	.. .. .	69
Number of statutory notices complied with (by owner).	..	53

RENT ACT, 1957

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair.	..	4
Number of undertakings given by landlords	.. .. .	3
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	.. .. .	-
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	.. .. .	-

In one case, the work was done before the Certificate could be issued.

DRAINAGE AND DISINFESTATION

During the year, Mr. W. Arrundale who was employed by this Department, retired after 29 years' service. In September, he was replaced by Mr. H. Bowers, who took over duties as drainman and rodent operator. A van was purchased to help in the work of the department and this purchase has been found to be most beneficial as much travelling time has been saved. In addition to rodent control, the work of the drainman consists of cleansing public conveniences, releasing blocked house gullies, house drains and water closets (fresh water and waste water), disinfection of rooms for infectious diseases (when necessary) and the disinfestation of verminous premises. I should like to make it quite clear that "verminous premises" does not mean that they are infested with bed bugs. It is very rare that bed bugs are found these days, due in no small measure to the demolition of old, insanitary dwellings and the continued use of D.D.T. and Gammexane preparations. The infestations mainly consist of minor infestations of cockroaches and these are dealt with by either D.D.T. or Gammexane preparations.

Where it is found to be possible for house drains, gullies and water closets to be released by plunging, it has been the policy of this local authority for a considerable number of years, to provide a free service. The same policy applies to disinfection and disinfestation of house property. A charge is made for business premises. Disinfectants and D.D.T. preparations are sold at a nominal cost but old age pensioners are allowed disinfectant free, on production of pension books.

Over 800 waste water closets still exist in the town. The number of conversions during the year was 91.

Number of rooms disinfected - infectious disease	28
Number of rooms disinfested - verminous premises	54
Number of blocked house WCs released	446
Number of blocked house gullies released	589
Number of blocked house drains released	929

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

In June, 1960, a machine was installed in the Health Department to measure, by the volumetric method, the amount of air pollution in the town. Daily readings were taken from the beginning of July.

Month	Smoke (Con. Mg/100 ³)		Sulphur Dioxide (Conc.p.p.100 m)	
	Mean Average	Highest Daily Average	Mean Average	Highest Daily Average
July	18	28	2	4
August	19	33	3	6
September	31	61	4	8
October	37	94	6	14
November	47	189	8	21
December	58	137	15	47

One Smoke Control Area, the Dukinfield (Yew Tree Lane) Smoke Control Order No.1 was submitted for approval during the year, comprising 112 dwellinghouses in course of erection by the local authority; further houses are to be erected at a later date. This Area was confirmed as from the 1st September, 1961. A further area is proposed, the Dukinfield (Matley) Smoke Control Order No.2. This is a small redevelopment area and in it is one farmhouse and buildings, 2 cottages and 1 bungalow. It is not known how many dwellinghouses it is proposed to erect on this land,

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Food Shops

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, came into force during the year 1956 and a considerable number of visits has been paid to premises in connection with these Regulations. Little difficulty is experienced in dealing with premises used solely for the food trade and on the whole, food traders are very co-operative. Two fish mongers with open fronted shops have now provided glass screenings to protect the fish from dust and filth blown about from the street and in one case, a refrigerated counter has been provided. In nearly all cases where food, other than fish, is sold it is becoming the rule rather than the exception for either electric refrigerators or counter display refrigerators to be provided. At the majority of shops it is now possible to obtain supplies of frozen foods, i.e. vegetables, fruit, meats, etc.

Three self service grocery shops operate in the town and their premises are kept in a very clean and attractive condition.

Two hundred and sixty eight visits have been paid to food shops and food preparing premises and 3 notices have been complied with.

All milk sold is now bottled and it is impossible for milk to gain external contamination during delivery as the open milk churn is a thing of the past. All milk sold is either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised. Registration of milk shops is now carried out by the Cheshire County Council.

A list of the various types of food shops is given below.

Grocers and general mixed	99
Bakers and confectioners	21
Butchers and pork butchers	20
Greengrocers	14
Greengrocers/flowerists	2
Greengrocers/fishmongers	2
Fishmongers	3
Fish friers	17
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream	11
Cattle products	2
Snack bar	1

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

Meat Inspection

After the end of control in July of 1954, two private slaughterhouses were re-opened, one in Alma Street for pigs and one in Wharf Street for cattle, sheep, calves and pigs.

With the introduction of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, it was obvious that both slaughterhouses would have to be brought up to date to comply with the Act and during the year, alterations were commenced at the Alma Street slaughterhouse and will be completed during 1961. A summary of the work necessary is appended below.

Slaughterhall:	Separation of boilerhouse and slaughterhall; provision of ventilation and additional natural lighting; under-drawing of ceiling.
Waiting Pens:	Repair of walls; provision of additional natural lighting.
Hanging Room:	Repairs to walls; under-drawing of ceiling.
Gut Cleaning Room:	Provision of suitable room.
Meat Retention Room:	Provision of suitable place.
Lightings:	Provision of adequate artificial lighting.
Sterilisation and hot water supply:	Provision of these facilities.

The new slaughterhouse built by Messrs. Fieldhouse and Coop Limited situated in Furnace Street, was opened in September 1960. The approximate total area of the site is 3,200 square yards. It possesses a covered lairage of 1,680 square feet, a slaughterhall of 1,824 square feet, and a hanging room of 2,288 square feet, a large refrigerator and cold stores of approximately 528 square feet, as well as an offal room, gut room, and condemned meat room.

The slaughterhall and hanging room is well lighted both naturally and artificially. The walls are of cream glazed bricks and the floor is of non-slip terra cotta tiles. A stunning pen is provided for the slaughter of cattle. Sheep and pigs are stunned electrically and are killed in a separate bay. A de-hairing machine has been installed for pigs; blood baths with running water are provided for cattle, sheep and pigs, and cattle are chined by means of electric saws. A steriliser is provided for the sterilisation of knives and instruments.

An office is provided for the Meat Inspectors. Wash hand basins are installed both in the slaughterhall and Meat Inspectors' Office. The slaughtermen are well catered for. In addition to a Mess Room, there is a Changing Room with wash basins, lockers, WC accommodation and shower baths, with a plentiful supply of hot and cold water.

When the alterations are completed at the Alma Street slaughterhouse, both premises will comply with the Slaughterhouses Act.

At both slaughterhouses, every facility has been given to the meat inspectors though it is unfortunate that it is necessary to carry out inspection of meat on Sundays, early mornings and at times on Bank and other holidays. During peak killing, a Sunday inspection can take from 3 to 4 hours. Early morning inspections usually commence at 7 a.m. During the year a considerable amount of overtime has had to be worked. Both inspectors take their share of meat inspection.

During the year, 440 visits were made to the slaughterhouses as against 455 visits in 1959. 4,415 cattle excluding cows, 3,352 cows, 18 calves, 39,378 sheep and lambs and 2,419 pigs were inspected. Last year, the figures were 3,907 cattle excluding cows, 1,909 cows, 7 calves, 43,038 sheep and lambs and 2,360 pigs inspected.

The amounts of meat and offal condemned were as follows:

Tubercular:	carcases and part carcasses	2,105 lbs.
	offals, etc.	2,987 lbs.
Non-tubercular:	carcases and part carcasses	1,088 lbs.
	offals, etc.	<u>22,574 lbs.</u>
TOTAL WEIGHT CONDEMNED:		<u>28,754 lbs.</u>

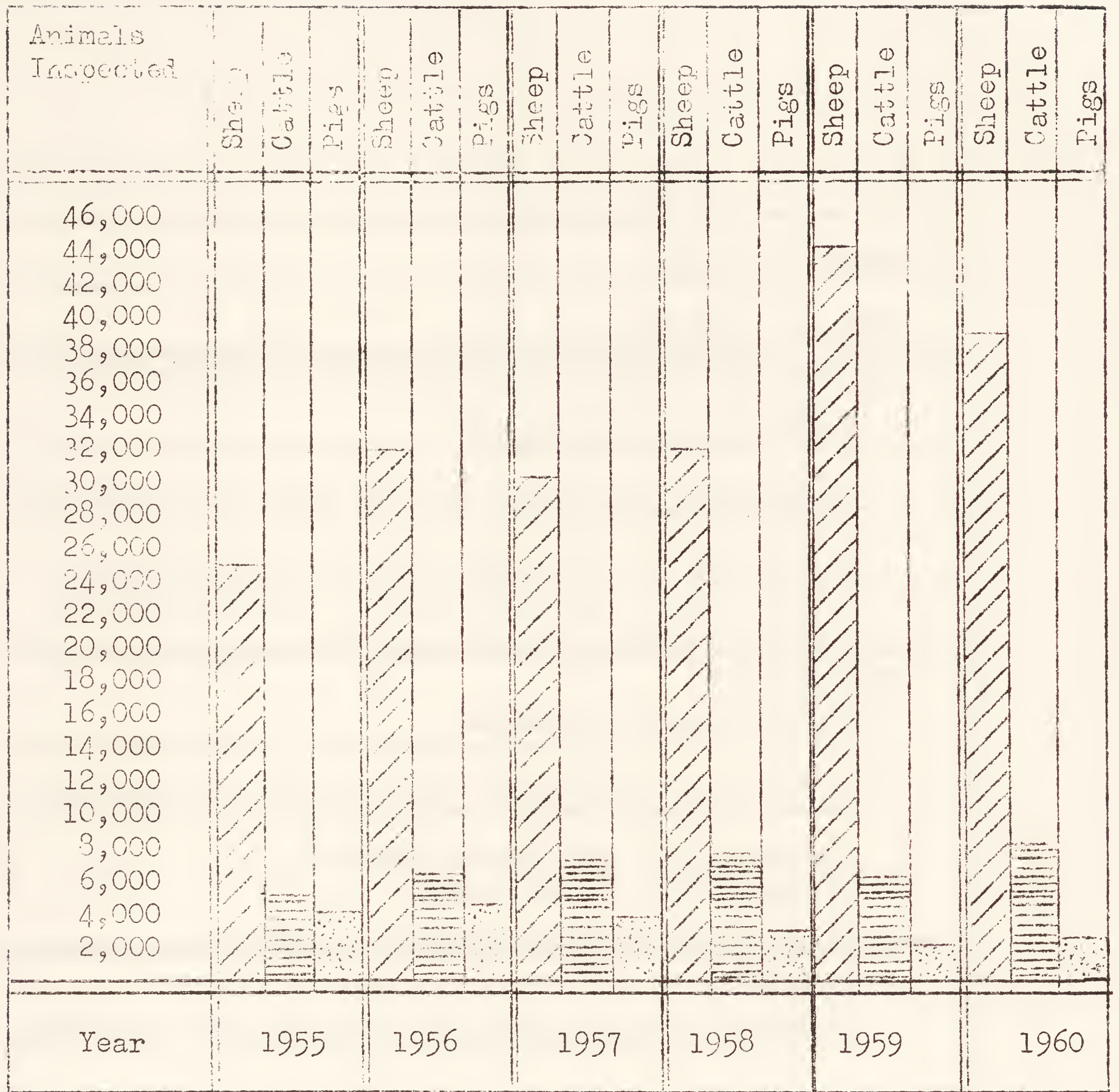
All animals slaughtered have been of a high standard.

On the 1st October 1960, the Tuberculosis (England and Wales Attested Area) Order of 1960 came into operation. It declared the whole of England and Wales, subject to exceptions specified in the Orders, to be an Attested Area. This and previous Orders have caused a dramatic decline in the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle. It is not many years ago since 40% of cows were affected with tuberculosis in some form. During the year, only 3 whole cow carcasses were wholly condemned as being affected with tuberculosis, the percentage of the number of cows killed and inspected being 3%.

No case of cysticercosis was found during the year.

Seventeen slaughtermen applied for renewal of their licences.

MEAT INSPECTION



MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and offal inspected

Numbers killed
Numbers inspected
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS
Whole Carcases condemned
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis
TUBERCULOSIS
Whole Carcases condemned
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
CYSTICERCOSIS
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration
Generalised and totally condemned

MEAT INSPECTIONand condemned in whole or in part

Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
4415	3352	18	39378	2576
4415	3352	18	39378	2419
-	2	-	1	1
272	1364	1	319	129
6.2%	4.1%	5.6%	0.8%	5.4%
-	3	-	-	-
11	99	-	-	15
0.2%	3.0%	-	-	0.6%
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION (Contd.)

Condemnation of tinned
and other unsound foods

The following table gives the figures of tinned foods, etc., which have been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Tinned and cooked meats	..	..	-	88 tins	-	176 lbs.
Tinned meat puddings	..	..	-	12 tins	-	4 lbs.
Tinned soup	..	..	-	23 tins	-	17 lbs.
Tinned fish	..	..	-	38 tins	-	18 lbs.
Tinned vegetables.	..	..	-	38 tins	-	26 lbs.
Tinned cereals	..	..	-	12 tins	-	10 lbs.
Evaporated milk	..	..	-	7 tins	-	3 lbs.
Tinned fruit	..	..	-	384 tins	-	421 lbs.
Preserves	..	..	-	2 jars	-	2 lbs.

SCHOOL CANTEENS

During the year, 12 inspections of school canteens were made. The high standard of cleanliness and efficiency is still maintained and tribute should be given to staff and canteen workers. During school holidays, the canteens are fumigated with Gammexane Smokers by the Canteen staffs which reduces to a minimum the fly and insect population which might otherwise be present.

ICE CREAM

Seventy seven premises are now registered for the sale of ice cream; 4 new registrations were made during 1960. In the shops, only wrapped or cartonned ices, together with iced lollies, are sold. Electrically operated refrigerators are used for storage. There are several travelling sales vans operating in the town. These are attractive in appearance, maintained to a high degree of efficiency and are fitted with a hot water supply.

LICENSED PREMISES

Including clubs and public houses, there are almost 50 licensed premises in the town. In 1959, a modern public house was opened to replace one which was closed and demolished. The public houses have now been brought up to date, new sanitation and washing facilities having been provided. Generally, they are found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. During the year, one notice was complied with.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES - SAMPLES

The following is an extract from a report received from the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council.

Samples	Number taken	Reported against
Butter, danish	1	
Drinking chocolate (complaint)	1	1
Emulsion	1	
Epsom salts	1	
Flour, plain	1	
Flour, wholewheat, plain	1	
Glycerine, pure	2	
Honey and Apple Cider Vinegar	1	
Ice Cream	1	
Ice Lolly	1	
Jam	1	
Lard, American, pure	1	
Margarine, 10% butter	1	
Marzine Travel Sickness Tablets	1	
Milk	32	
Olive Oil	1	
Onion Sauce	1	
Pork Luncheon Meat	1	
Potted Meat	1	
Prunes in syrup	1	
Rice	1	
Sugar, Demerara, sieved	1	
TOTAL	54	1

Particulars of samples not up to standard

Samples and Results of Analysis
<u>Drinking Chocolate</u> Purchased by a householder and complained of as having a peculiar taste. An analysis showed there was no extraneous contamination and it was concluded that the peculiar taste must have been due to some abnormality in manufacture.

AGED PEOPLE'S HOUSES

The problem of the aged person is now becoming more and more acute.

Visits have been paid to houses of aged people where they were not being kept in a reasonable condition and with the assistance of the Home Help Organiser and the Welfare Officers, help has been given quite often. In some cases it was found to be necessary to help to clean up the premises.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Burials by local authority - Section 50

It is the local authority's responsibility to bury or cremate the body of any person who has died, or been found dead, in their area, where it appears that no person or organisation will do so. Where burials take place, they are carried out in a proper and reverent manner. Where possible, the cost of funeral expenses is recovered from the deceased's estate, otherwise the cost is borne by the local authority. It was not necessary to carry out any burials under this section during the year.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

In November 1959, a Code of Conditions of Licence and Principles of Construction for Petrol Filling Stations was adopted by the Council.

All installations were inspected by the Public Health Inspectors, along with the local Fire Prevention Officers, 63 visits of inspection and re-inspection being made. Advice and instruction was given where necessary to bring installations into line with the Act.

In future, all licences will be issued by this Department.

SHOPS ACT 1950

Appended is a list of shops in the Borough. During the year, these were visited and 271 visits and inspections were made. Four notices were complied with.

Grocers and general mixed	99
Cattle Products	2
Bakers and confectioners	21
Butchers and pork butchers.. .. .	20
Greengrocers	14
Greengrocers/flowerists	2
Greengrocers/fishmongers	2
Fishmongers	3
Fish friers	17
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream.. .. .	11
Chemists, non-dispensing chemists and herbalists	6
Snack bars	1
Newsagents, stationers, fancy goods	15
Drapers and outfitters	19
Hairdressers	17
Boot and shoe repairers.	7
Furniture dealers, secondhand goods, etc.	6
Florists	3
Radio, electrical goods, motor and cycle repairs	13
Hardware, plumbers', painters', woodworkers' and decorators' requisites	22
Coal, travel and other agencies	2
Other shops	28
TOTAL	<u>330</u>

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

The local authority's duties under the Factories Acts are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. The issuing of Certificates for means of escape in case of fire is now done by the Fire Prevention Department of the Cheshire County Council.

During the year, 187 inspections of factories with power were made, 2 to factories without power, 6 to workplaces and 27 to bake-houses. Twelve visits were also paid to outworkers - in all of these cases, they were employed in the making up of wearing apparel. No outworker worked under unsatisfactory conditions.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted - NIL
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by L. Authority	2	2	-	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by Local Authority	103	214	8	
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	7	6	-	
Outworkers (wearing apparel)	8	12	-	

Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects			
	were found	were remedied	were referred to HMI	by HMI
Want of cleanliness				
Overcrowding				
Unreasonable temperature				
Ineffective drainage of floors				
Inadequate ventilation				
Sanitary conveniences:				
(a) insufficient	2	1		1
(b) unsuitable or defective	6	6		3
(c) not separate				
Other offences				
No occupiers were prosecuted during the year				

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three premises were licensed during the year, after inspection, i.e. 1 kennels and 2 pet shops.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS & ORDERS

Anthrax Order, 1938

No case of Anthrax or suspected Anthrax was notified during the year.

Swine Fever Order, 1938

It was not necessary to serve any notices during the year. There were no cases of Swine Fever or suspected Swine Fever. On 1st July a portion of Lancashire was declared an Infected Area, which continued until 8th September and as a result of this, 28 licences authorising the movement of swine had to be issued.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, 1938

No case of Foot-and-Mouth disease was reported in Dukinfield during the year. In December of 1959, Dukinfield was included in a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Area and as a result of this, 78 licences for the movement of cattle, sheep and pigs were issued. These licences were additional to the 28 licences issued under the Swine Fever Order. Dukinfield was released from restrictions on 11th December, 1960.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

Thirty sterilising plants have been licensed under this Order. Most plants are owned by small stock keepers and only reasonably small amounts of kitchen waste are treated.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control

One rodent operator is employed by the local authority. A regular inspection of the district is made and treatment given where necessary; dwellinghouses are treated free of cost but a charge is made for business premises. It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings during the year.

Two sewer treatments were carried out with satisfactory results.

These sewer treatments are carried out by the authority's own rodent operator with the help of a labourer loaned from the Borough Surveyor's Department. The treatments are invaluable in keeping down surface infestations.

Type of property	Total number of properties: -		
	in area at 31.3.60	Inspected	Found to be in- fested and treated by Local Authority
Local Authority	7	1	-
Dwellinghouses	6,130	728	53
Agricultural	13	-	-
Others	1,240	314	24
TOTAL	7,390	1,043	77

S U P P L E M E N T

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFIELD HEALTH DIVISION

REPORT OF THE
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1960

STALYBRIDGE & DUKINFIELD DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN - July, 1959 - June, 1960 - COUNCILLOR F.J.HOWARD
 July, 1960 - December, 1960 - COUNCILLOR J. HOWARD

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN - July, 1959 - June, 1960 - COUNCILLOR H. JOHNSON
 July, 1960 - December, 1960 - COUNCILLOR Mrs.A.SLACK.

COMMITTEE

Representing the Local Health Authority

Chairman of the County Health Committee, Coy.Ald.G. Astbury J.P. (ex officio)
Deputy Chairman of the Coy.Health Committee, Coy.Cr. F. McBirnie (ex officio)
County Alderman A. Bown, J.P.
County Alderman J.H.I. Radcliffe, J.P.
County Councillor Mrs. M. Storrs, J.P. (died 17th December)
County Councillor J. Turner.

Representing Dukinfield M.B.

Councillor N. T. Ashton, J.P.
Councillor A. E. F. Betteridge
Councillor J. Howard
Councillor H. Johnson
Councillor Mrs. L. Senior
Councillor E. Woolley

Representing Stalybridge M.B.

Councillor A. Dugdale (from June, 1960)
Councillor R. Gudgeon (from June, 1960)
Councillor F. J. Howard
Councillor J. D. Lilley
Councillor H. A. Myers (to June, 1960)
Councillor N. C. Ridgway (from June, 1960)
Alderman Mrs. A. Slack
Councillor W. E. Taylor (to June 1960)
Councillor J. Wainwright
Councillor B. J. Walsh (to June, 1960)

Co-opted Members

Councillor G.H.Pennington (Dukinfield & Stalybridge Div.Education Executive)
Alderman J. Porter, J.P. (Ashton,Hyde & Glossop Hospital Management Comm.)
Dr. J. R. Wardley (Cheshire County Local Medical Committee)
Mrs. C. Betteridge)
Mrs. E. A. High)
Mrs. N. Sykes) Co-opted by Divisional Health Committee
Mrs. M. T. West)
Mrs. M. Wynroe)

S T A F F

Divisional Health Office,
99, Grosvenor Street,
Stalybridge.

<u>Divisional Medical Officer</u>	- Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<u>Clerk to the Committee</u>	- P. W. Musther, F.C.I.S.
<u>Assistant County Medical Officer</u>	- H. Summers, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<u>Chief Clerk</u>	- A. Clough
<u>Clerical Assistants</u>	- I.G. Taylor, Misses J. Norton, K. Sellars, O.B. Butterworth. Mrs. I. Hellar (resigned Aug.60) Mrs. J. Addy (appointed Oct.60)

<u>Ambulance Supervisor</u>	- J. Roebuck
<u>Health Visitors</u> (Stalybridge)	- Miss D. P. Flint Mrs. E. M. Cooney Miss E. Plaiter Miss M. E. Mackenzie (appointed July,60)
(Dukinfield)	Miss W. E. Beresford Miss C. Hellings Mrs. M. Knowles
<u>District Nurses</u> (Stalybridge)	- Mrs. E. H. Slater Miss D. H. Garner Mrs. A. R. Porter
(Dukinfield)	Miss E. Ambler Miss O. Morton
<u>Midwives</u> (Stalybridge)	- Miss N. Robinson Mrs. F. Dent Miss H. Sowerbutts
(Dukinfield)	Miss L. Bradley Miss A. Lees (retired Nov.60) Miss L. O'Hara (appointed Nov.60)

Authorised Officer

- J. Thompson

Physiotherapist

- Mrs. C. Cooke

Home Help Supervisor

- Mrs. F. Dobson

Dental Surgeons

- Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D.
G. J. Hartley, L.D.S.
R. S. Wood, L.D.S.

Specialists

Ophthalmic Surgeon

- B. Boas, M.D.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

- J. L. Mangan, F.R.C.S.

Gynaecologist - Stalybridge

- W.E.C. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.

Tuberculosis Physician

- E. Ratner, M.D., D.P.H. P.B. Woolley,
M.B., M.R.C.P.

Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon

-- E. M. Innes, F.R.C.S., D. .O.

General Practitioners attending
Welfare Centre, Dukinfield on a
sessional basis

- M. D. Hillel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
M.B., B.S.
A. Ketchin, M.B., Ch.B.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The three Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows:-

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| <u>Dukinfield</u> | - King Street, Dukinfield. |
| <u>Stalybridge</u> | - Mechanics' Institute, Stalybridge.
Clinic, Millbrook. |

Sessions are held as follows:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <u>King Street</u> | - Wednesday mornings and afternoons
and Thursday afternoons. |
| <u>Millbrook</u> | - Monday afternoon. |
| <u>Mechanics' Institute</u> | - Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon. |

Dukinfield Welfare Centre

There are no dramatic observations to make on the work at this clinic. There was a fall in the number of attendances when compared with 1959 but even so 3,692 have been recorded. When one reflects that on each of these visits a problem was discussed with either the health visitor or doctor one appreciates how much anxiety has been eased and how much advice given on preventive health measures at this one clinic alone. The medical work of the clinic is shared between General Practitioners and County staff - an arrangement which has proved most satisfactory from every point of view. It has been stated that this type of clinic has had its day and that our efforts should be directed along other more profitable channels. I would disagree whole heartedly with sentiment because I am convinced that many mothers from all walks of life derive immense comfort when they are able to discuss their problems with members of the clinic staff. This state of mind is reflected in a more contented baby, a happier household and a healthier and fuller family life.

The health education talks and mothercraft classes continued during the year.

The male cleaner resigned in October and was replaced by a non resident. As a result more accommodation is now available and the Committee proposes to use this and relieve the congestion in the room shared by the Dental Officer, Ophthalmologist and E.N.T. Consultant.

Mechanics' Institute

The comments on the Dukinfield Welfare Centre apply equally to Stalybridge. In all 3,302 visits were made and there were 255 new cases under one year of age. I commented in my last report on the difficulties created in the clinic by the presence above of senior boys and girls from St. Peter's School. I am pleased to be able to report that the situation was saved in September when the older children were replaced by classes of a more tender age. Peace now prevails and I am most grateful to St. Peter's for effecting the exchange.

The eventual fate of the clinic was decided during the year when the Committee agreed on an alternative site on which it is proposed to build a new Divisional Office and Clinic. Although I regret to say that work has not yet begun it is hoped that the delay in starting will not be a long one.

Miss M. E. Mackenzie took up her duties as a health visitor in July and became responsible for Dukinfield Ward.

Millbrook

There was an increase both in attendances and in children attending during the year under review. It is hoped that this indicates that the drop in last year's figures was not significant.

Voluntary Workers

Once again on behalf of the Committee and the nursing staff I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the work so willingly and cheerfully given at the Dukinfield, Stalybridge and Millbrook clinics by the voluntary workers during the year.

General

Last year comment was made on the difficulties being experienced by Stalybridge children in obtaining dental treatment because the clinic in Market Street had been demolished. As a temporary measure the Dental Officer moved to the Dukinfield Clinic but this was most unsatisfactory from every point of view - staff and children alike. It was therefore with a sense of relief that we heard of the offer by Stalybridge Corporation to lease us rooms in 20, Stamford Street. These had been used by a private dentist for many years and after minor modifications were taken over by us in December. I am glad to say that attendances are once more beginning to rise and the children and parents have much less distances to travel. The bulk of the work carried out is on school children, the figures in this report refer only to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five. It may be appropriate here for me to comment on the dental state in the two boroughs. Figures are difficult to obtain but I am appalled at the amount of dental caries and pyorrhoea in the workmen whom I examine for the sickness pay and

superannuation. Almost every examinee is either edentulous or suffering from some form of dental disease. I cannot stress too strongly the use of a recommended toothpaste and toothbrush from babyhood.

I regret to have to report the resignation of Mrs. I Hellar in August, 1960 after several years during which she was responsible for the extra work caused by the polio immunisation campaign and the B.C.G. immunisation in school children and contacts. I would like to record my appreciation of her services and welcome her successor, Mrs. J. Addy who was appointed in September.

The total livebirths increased during 1960 and the number of stillbirths was reduced to 8 from 13 the year before. The percentage of births which took place in hospital was 66% the same as the previous year.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total births in the Division - livebirths.....	564	610
- stillbirths.....	13	8
Total No. transfers into the division.....	106	155
Total No. children attending for first time 0-1 year.....	533	515
Total No. attendances.....0-1 year.....	6523	6023
Total No. attendances.....1-2 years.....	1270	1377
Total No. attendances.....2-5 years.....	1333	1203
Total No. visits to new births.....	468	689
Total No. secondary visits	7896	8893
Total No. of other visits.....	1062	1202

TABLE A.

Child Welfare Clinics

Quarter		March			June			Sept.			Dec.		
Clinic		S/b	D/f	M/b	S/b	D/f	M/b	S/b	D/f	M/b	S/b	D/f	M/b
New cases		55	57	25	81	51	26	56	47	12	63	30	12
Total attendances	0-1 yr.	554	610	304	704	656	327	690	594	236	695	488	165
	1-2 yrs	83	150	92	85	179	73	96	198	73	83	201	64
	2-5 yrs	84	158	79	78	141	68	72	139	71	78	178	57

Mothercraft Classes1959 1960

No. of sessions held.....	50	53
No. of new cases.....	79	107
No. of attendances.....	563	631

The following table indicates the total births in the Division and the place of confinement :-

TABLE B.

	<u>DUKINFIELD</u>						<u>STALYBRIDGE</u>					
	<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>			<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
Lake Hospital	109	115	108	4	1	3	155	149	190	7	7	4
Other Mater- nity homes & hospitals	41	54	44	-	1	-	71	54	56	1	-	-
Domiciliary confinement	71	76	71	-	1	1	115	116	141	3	3	-
Total	221	245	223	4	3	4	341	319	387	11	10	4

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

There was a rise in the number of cases attending for ante-natal examination and the number of attendances also rose during 1960

Ante-natal clinics1959 1960

No. of sessions held.....	16	23
No. of new cases.....	33	35
No. of attendances.....	170	200
No. of patients on whom RH factor was investigated.....	23	20
No. of patients on whom a Wasserman test was performed.....	20	21

Post-natal clinics

No. of sessions.....	9	9
No. of new cases.....	24	15
No. of attendances.....	32	17

WELFARE FOODS

These are sold at all the clinics in the area on clinic days and at the Divisional Health Office each day of the week. The graphs on page VIII present a visual picture of the annual sales of these foods since the Local Health Authorities became responsible in 1955. It will be seen that there has been a gradual fall in sales of dried milk and cod liver oil over the years but that of orange juice and vitamin tablets has remained fairly constant. A surprising feature is the sale of milk at full cost which is now fourteen times the 1955 figure.

The following table summarises the sale of foods during the year:-

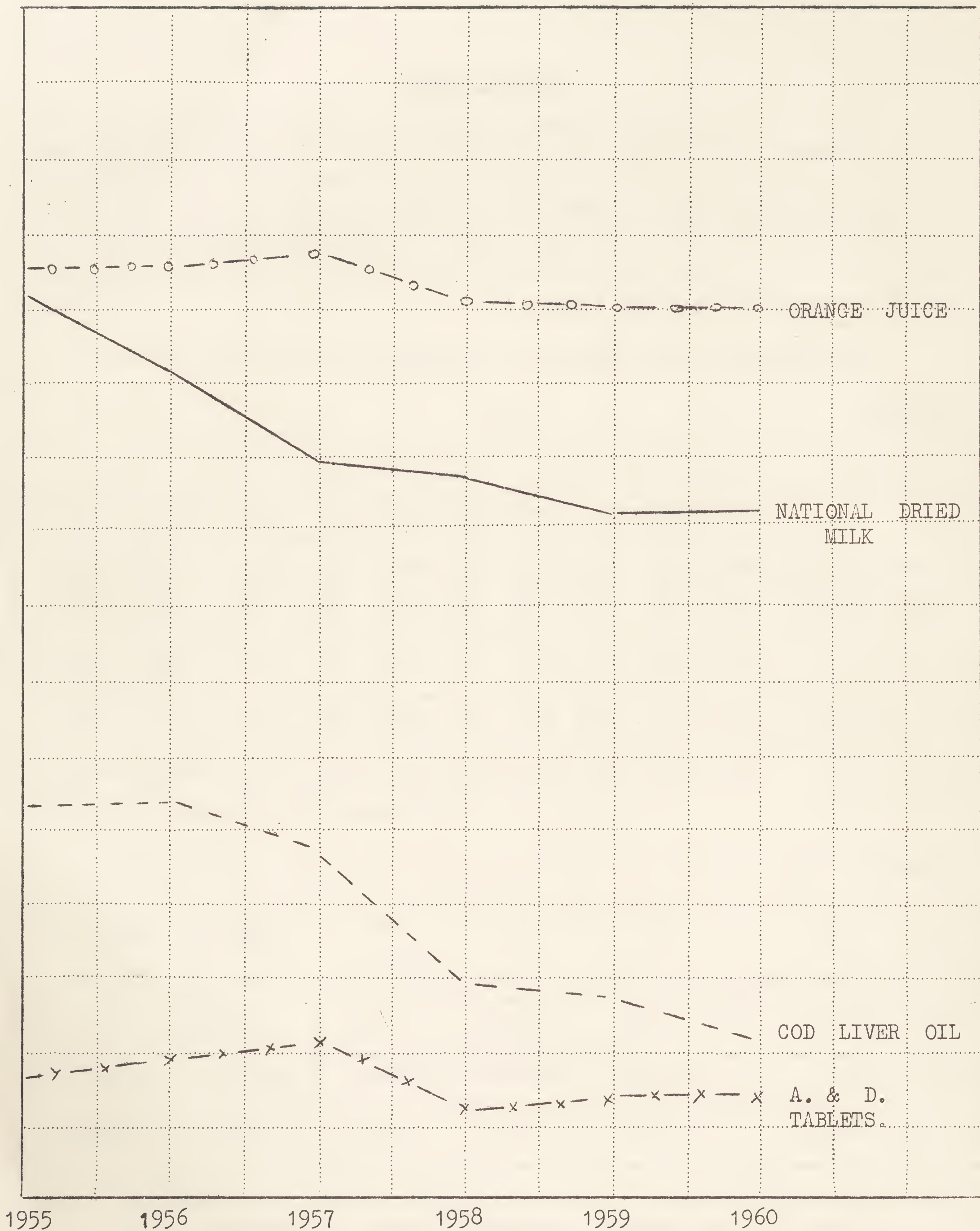
TABLE C.

Quarter	March		June		Sept.		Dec.		Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
National)@ 2/4d	2082	1948	1774	1843	1851	1855	2249	2043	7956	7689
dried)@ 4/-d	93	147	63	199	81	204	94	212	331	762
milk) free	50	27	40	16	39	36	36	62	165	141
Cod Liver Oil	581	483	477	369	406	344	435	440	1899	1636
A & D. Tablets	352	369	312	369	383	346	330	325	1377	1409
Orange)@ 5d	2546	2395	2941	2856	3009	2753	2338	2324	10834	10328
Juice free	24	30	19	22	20	24	5	20	68	96

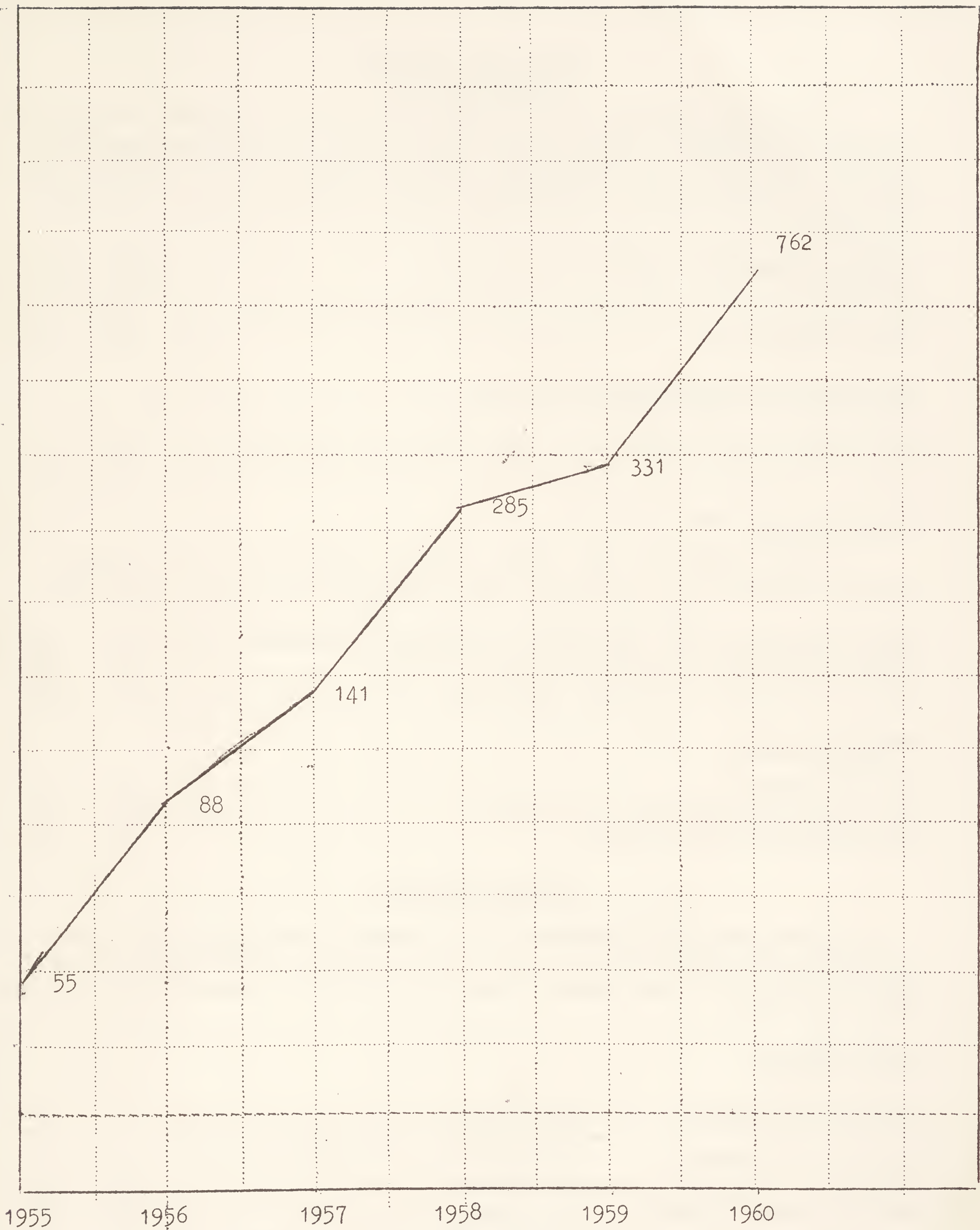
TABLE D.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
National Dried Milk	12,976	9,964	9,345	8,452	8,592
Cod Liver Oil	3,461	2,956	1,942	1,899	1,636
Orange Juice	18,120	18,743	11,831	10,902	10,424
A. & D. Tablets	1,516	1,591	1,342	1,377	1,409

I would like to thank the voluntary workers in Dukinfield who co-operate with us so well and sell welfare foods at the clinic on our behalf.



SALES OF WELFARE FOODS, 1955 - 1960



SALES OF NATIONAL DRIED MILK AT FULL COST,
1955 - 1960

SPECIALIST CLINICS

It is most essential when running Child Welfare sessions to have the backing of specialist clinics where cases can be referred for consultant opinion and advice and although the numbers referred under 5 years of age appear to be small this is no reflection on the great value of this type of clinic.

Ophthalmic (under 5 years)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
--	-------------	-------------

New cases.....	31	38
Total attendances.....	63	70

Ear, Nose and Throat (under 5 years)

New cases.....	13	6
Total attendances.....	13	11

Physiotherapy (under 5 years)

A large amount of most useful work is carried out at the physiotherapy sessions and altogether 1,896 attendances were made during 1960.

Total attendances for interview by Orthopaedic Surgeon.....	129	124
Total attendances at Physiotherapist's Clinic.....	211	520
Total attendances for U.V.R. treatment.....	1178	1252

Hearing Clinics

No. of sessions.....	34	37
No. of children examined (0-4 years).....	258	264
No. of children with defects.....	27	38

DENTAL TREATMENT

I have commented elsewhere on the general arrangements for dental treatment particularly as they apply to Stalybridge. The figures for 1960 show an increase in the number of expectant mothers treated and the attendances they made.

Dental Clinics

Ante-natal patients	- new cases.....	1	14
	- attendances.....	1	17
Post-natal patients	- new cases.....	3	6
	- attendances.....	17	29
Children under 5 years	- new cases.....	25	18
	- attendances.....	27	24
Dentures supplied.....		2	13

DAY NURSERIES

The average cost per child/day for the year 1959/60 increased to 15/8¹/₂d against the County figure of 14/9d. A study of the average attendance gives a clue to one of the reasons for this state of affairs. We had a high cost per child/day in 1957/58 when the average attendance was 82% compared with the County 90% and we had an average attendance during the year under review of 85% against 89% in the County. Another factor brought out by the County Treasurer is that of staff which has changed very little so that most of its members are on the top of their salary scales.

The matron was absent through sickness for several months of the year. Mrs. Bell has been in charge of the nursery since it was first opened and this was her only sick leave. I am glad to say that she has made an excellent recovery and extend to her our good wishes for the future.

On October 1st the scale of charges was once more increased as follows:-

For children of women living as single (whether single, separated, divorced or widowed).....	2s. per day per child.
For children of widowers and children whose father is unemployed, ill or otherwise unable to work.....	3s. per day per child
For the first child when both parents are working.....	6s. per day per child
For the second and subsequent children of a mother where more than one child is attending at the same time and where both parents are working.....	5s. per day per child
For mentally-defective children.....	1s. per day per child

A washing machine was purchased during the year and has proved to be a most useful accessory.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total attendances.....0-2 years.....	2275	2222
2-5 years.....	5047	5250
Average attendance per child for 12 months (in days)		
0-2 years.....	189	171
2-5 years.....	194	194
Average attendance per day.....	29	30
New cases admitted.....	12	23
Waiting list as at 31.12.60.....	37	36
No. of mothers in employment.....	30	39
No. of medical examination carried out.....	36	101

TABLE E.

Year	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
County Average child/day	11/11½d	11/11½d	12/7¾d	13/5¾d	13/6d	14/9d
Dukinfield child/day	11/8d	13/-½d	13/6½d	16/5½d	13/9¼d	15/8½d
% attend- ance County average	84%	87%	90%	87%	89%	89%
Dukinfield	87%	86%	89%	82%	88%	85%

FACTORY NURSERIES

Only one nursery now remains open - namely that at the Victor Mill.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

366 vaccinations were performed during the year and of these 141 were carried out by General Practitioners in their Surgeries. A glance at the figures for the last 12 years shows that this number is about average.

TABLE F.

Vaccinations - 1960

Age at 31.12.60.	- 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 - over	Total
Born in year	1960	1959	1958-56	1955-46	before 1945	
Vaccinated	120	19	29	23	21	312
Re-vaccinated	-	-	1	5	48	54

The figures for the twelve complete years since vaccination ceased to be compulsory are as follows:-

1949	-	76
1950	-	223
1951	-	350
1952	-	459
1953	-	611
1954	-	318
1955	-	280
1956	-	269
1957	-	364
1958	-	325
1959	-	346
1960	-	366

Diphtheria Immunisation1946 - 1960

The following table shows the number of children at 31.12.60 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since 1.1.46.

TABLE G.

Age at 31.12.60. i.e. born in year	Under 1 1960	1 - 4 1959-56	5 - 9 1955-51	10 - 14 1950-46	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (Primary or booster) A. 1956 - 1960	267	1074	1304	475	3120
B. 1955 or earlier	-	-	1210	2573	3783

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Total No. of children immunised by general practitioners at their own surgeries	219	110	123	142	155	193	166	136	111	145
Total No. of children immunised at clinics	615	463	777	208	348	480	650	417	237	327
Total (*inc.boosters)	834	573	*900	350	503	673	816	553	348	472

It is pleasing to note that the number of children protected against diphtheria increased from 573 to 834 in 1961. This increase is reflected in the General Practitioner figure as well as in the numbers immunised at the clinics or in schools. At present the number of children under 15 years of age who are fully protected is 36% - a low figure. The number partially protected however is 78%. The reason for this gap is the poor response by those born in the years 1946 - 1950 when only 475 children responded to an appeal for the booster dose.

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

The work of poliomyelitis prevention continued in 1960 and although it was not so arduous as in 1959 nevertheless over 5,000 injections were given along with the necessary preparatory work and completion of record and appointment cards. Evening clinics and Saturday morning sessions for adults were continued and in all twelve such sessions were held. I would draw your attention to the estimated numbers protected - approximately 32%. This figure is comparable with that for diphtheria. Recent outbreaks of poliomyelitis and diphtheria have shown that although we have a powerful weapon in our hands for the prevention of these diseases if it is not used enough then cases will undoubtedly occur and I do strongly recommend the public to take advantage of the Local Authority Clinics or the services of their own General Practitioners and present themselves for immunisation.

TABLE H.

Year	Treated with 1 injection only	Treated with 2 injections	Treated with 3 injections
1956	-	143	-
1957	70	1013	-
1958	325	3200	306
1959	38	3183	4503
1960	214	1323	2388

Total % protected of eligible groups..... 31.8

Total % partially protected of eligible groups.... 8.4

AMBULANCE SERVICE

So far radio control has confined its activities to the Western part of the County and this service in this part of the County still remains the responsibility of the Divisional Health Committee.

It will be noted that in 1960 the number of patients carried and mileage increased as did the number of journeys.

In addition to routine ambulance journeys 324 journeys were made covering 5,562 miles in conveying children to the Occupation Centre at Hyde from the Stalybridge portion of this division.

There were staff changes during the year - Messrs. M. Brindle and D. Platt resigned and were replaced by T. Andrew and W. Fox. Mr. H. Thomas replaced Mr. F. Newton who resigned on health grounds in July. Mr. Newton had been ill for some time and the Committee heard of his death with regret. He had given many years of service and he will be missed at the Ambulance Station.

TABLE I.

Stalybridge

		Total No. of vehicles	Total No. of journeys	Total No. of patients carried	No. of accident and emergency journeys inc. in col. 3.	Total mileage
DIRECTLY	Amb.	2	1,425 *(123)	3,743 *(125)	125 *(26)	14,400 *(2,065)
PROVIDED	Cars	2	1,643 *(71)	4,810 *(78)	54 *(7)	25,031 *(1346)
			<u>Dukinfield</u>			
DIRECTLY	Amb.	2	797	2,321	82	7,862
PROVIDED	Cars	2	1,055	3,203	19	12,173

* Passengers not included in total picked up outside the administrative County other than same day returning out-patients.

Comparative Table of Journeys etc.

Year	Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Accidents
1949	5929	8238	27052*	414
1950	6502	11140	58221	555
1951	7235	11812	61450	587
1952	7013	12139	63094	592
1953	5640	11377	60864	161
1954	5895	12199	54460	175
1955	5457	13026	61076	136
1956	5624	14310	67754	135
1957	5155	12418	58778	226
1958	5633	12035	58107	189
1959	4419	12323	54018	179
1960	5114	14280	62877	313

* Stalybridge figures only

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The number of notified cases of tuberculosis in 1960 remained at 18. The number of cases on the register was reduced by 19, the majority of these because of a cure. The Health Visiting staff paid 371 visits in connection with advice on prevention of spread and the domestic problems involved in this disease.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On T.B. Register at 31.12.60.....	139	101	18	12	270
Notified during 1960.....	10	4	3	1	18

Deaths from Tuberculosis

<u>Age</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 1 year	.....	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	.....	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	.....	-	-	-
15 - 45 years	.....	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	.....	2	-	2
66 and over	.....	3	-	3

Handicapped Persons

I have included for the first time a table showing the state of the handicapped persons register at the end of the year. The numbers quoted are not necessarily accurate as a person is not included without his knowledge and these figures are therefore below the actual ones. When requested the Committee has always taken a sympathetic view of those in need and apart from general help by the provision of wheel chairs, nursing requisites and domestic help, one handicapped person was assisted by providing an improved approach to the garage housing an invalid chair; another handicapped person was helped by the provision of home tuition by an art master and another by the provision of special aids to assist in bathing.

TABLE J.

Handicapped Persons Register - 31.12.60.

Definition	Children under 16		Aged 16 - 64		Aged 65 & over		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Amputation....	-	-	4	1	2	1	8
Arthritis and Rheumatism....	-	-	4	13	3	34	54
Congenital malformations & deformities	14	3	3	4	1	3	28
Diseases of digestive & genito-urinary systems; heart or circulatory system; respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) and of the skin...	7	6	6	14	4	38	75
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of upper and lower limbs and spine...	-	1	2	4	2	2	11
Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis hemiplegia, sciatica, etc..	5	4	9	8	1	5	32
Neuroses, psychoses & other nervous & mental disorders not included above	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	3	2	-	-	-	-	5
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	-	-	1	2	-	-	4
Diseases and injuries not specified above.	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Totals	29	17	29	46	14	86	221

Chiropody Service

The chiropody service continues to expand and during the year 1,339 treatments were given to 352 cases. In February a scale of charges was introduced as follows:-

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| Free treatment | - | Those in receipt of National Assistance Benefit or whose income does not exceed --
£4 per week in the case of single persons, or
£6 per week in the case of married persons. |
| Half cost paid by
Cheshire County
Council | - | When income is between £4 and £5.10.0d per week in the case of single persons.
When income is between £6 and £8 per week in the case of married persons. |

This scale can be varied from time to time.

Nursing Requisites

The following items of nursing equipment have been issued from the stores based on the Ambulance Depot, King Street, Stalybridge, and at the Divisional Health Office, Stalybridge.

20 air rings	1 pair of crutches	7 rubber sheets
3 urinals	1 bed cradle	2 walking sticks
1 bed	1 bed hoists	31 bed pans
11 back rests	2 commodes	7 wheel chairs.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The effectiveness of B.C.G. vaccination in the protection of the individual against tuberculosis is now recognised by most authorities and the policy first advocated by this Committee in 1954 has been completely vindicated.

Of recent years, vaccination has been offered to babies born in the Ashton General Hospital - a step to be welcomed but I would point out that apart from St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester this advantage is unfortunately not shared by those babies born elsewhere. 81 vaccinations have been notified to me by the Hospital compared with 37 the year before.

During 1960 we continued to take part in an investigation into new methods of vaccination along with three other divisions and the Department of Child Health, Manchester University. The work proved to be interesting and stimulating in spite of the extra burden to the staff. It will be noted that the number of children involved was greater in 1960 but the consent rate was reduced by approximately 5%.

TABLE K.

Chiroprody Service

1 9 6 0	APPLICATIONS		APPLICATIONS (Type of Case)				ASSESSMENT of all applications returned			No. of renewed appli- cations allowed 6 monthly	TREATMENTS	
	No. of patients applied	Forms returned	Aged	Handi- capped	Maternity	Full Cost	Half Cost	Free	Surgery		Patient's Home	
DUKINFIELD	308	282	300	7	-	3	8	271	21	975	276	
	*158	*158	*155	*3	-		*2	*156				
STALYBRIDGE	45	38	43	2	-	4	1	33	2	26	62	
	*11	*11	*11					*11				
TOTAL	353	320	343	9	-	7	9	304	23	1001	338	
	*169	*169	*166	*3	-	7	*2	*167				

* renewals included in totals.

TABLE L.

B.C.G. Vaccination

	School children	Contacts
Consents issued	1184	79
Consents received	925	79
% consents	79.49	
Mantoux positive	178	3
No. vaccinated	719	70
	Follow-up mantoux	
No. tested	416	-
No. positive	401	-

TABLE M.

Year	% positive
1954	40
1955	32.05
1956	26.9
1957	29.7
1958	21.1
1959	19.1
1960	19.7

Convalescent Home Treatment

A sum of £125 was once again granted by the County Health Committee for the financial assistance of persons requiring Convalescent Home treatment within the Division. Arrangements are in operation with four Convalescent Homes, two at St. Anne's-on-Sea, one at Marple and one in Wales. 13 patients were admitted during the year - 9 adult females and 4 adult males. No patient paid the whole cost of the treatment, all received financial assistance. 1 mother who was admitted to Brentwood Recuperative Centre is included in the total.

Domestic Help Service

The number of staff during the year was 14 full time and 17 part time domestic helps, all of these being engaged in a temporary capacity. Altogether 285 cases received assistance of which the majority 267 were aged and chronic sick.

It will be noticed that though the total cases attended increased by 4 the working hours decreased by $1,297\frac{1}{2}$ to $34,139\frac{1}{2}$ and the average number of cases attended weekly was 186.

TABLE N.

Cases attended by Domestic Helps

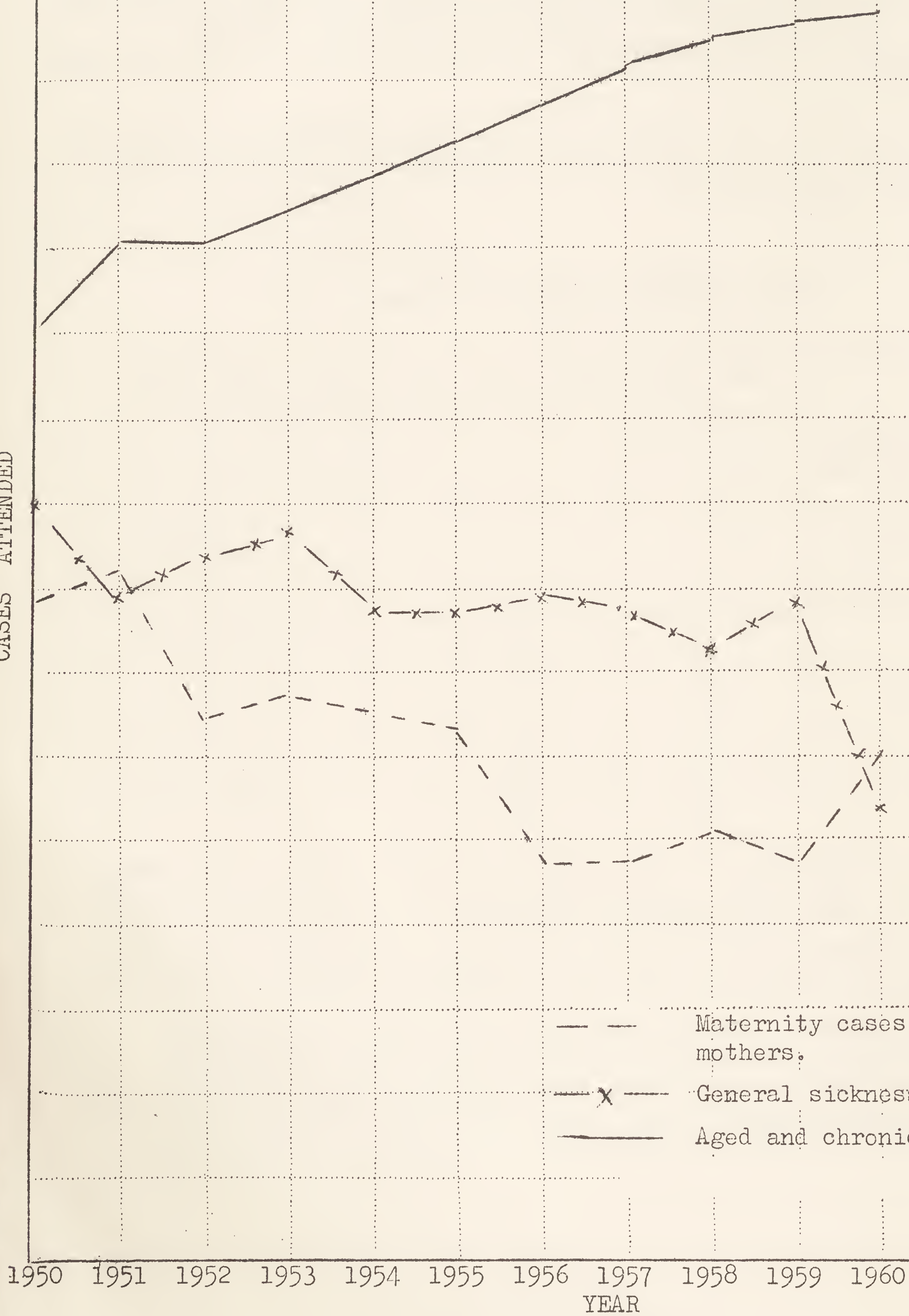
	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
(a) Maternity cases, sick and nursing mothers	10	6	7	6	6	11	12	16
(b) General sickness	8	20	16	19	20	19	19	27
(c) Aged and chronic sick	267	254	235	228	191	164	137	118
(d) Tuberculosis cases	-	1	1	3	1	2	-	-
Total	285	281	259	256	218	196	168	161

267 of the total 285 were long term continuation cases of the aged person or chronic sick type, a percentage of 93.67, an increase of 3.28% over the previous year. The number of maternity and nursing mother cases increased by 4, general sickness cases fell by 12. 833 visits were made by the Domestic Help Supervisor and Health Visitors to domestic help cases.

The total income from cases this year was £1,299.0.8d of which £280.10.2d was collected as balance of Future Recovery. Outstanding balances due from "continuing" Future Recovery cases stand at £1,357.7.10d whilst the balance due from "ceased" cases, collection deferred by committee resolution, stands at £481.8.0d.

COMPARATIVE RATES OF INCREASE IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF HOME HELP CASES, 1950 - 1960

CASES ATTENDED



- — — Maternity cases, sick and nursing mothers.
- x — General sickness cases.
- Aged and chronic sick cases.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

1960 represents a milestone in the treatment of patients suffering from mental illness. The coming into operation of the principal sections of the Mental Health Act in November represents the logical outcome of a process of developmental thought which considers that the treatment of this form of illness should be no different as far as the patient is concerned from any of the somatic diseases. The implications of the Act will place a heavy burden on Local Health Authorities but this appears to have been borne centrally as far as Cheshire is concerned and the Divisional Committees have not been invited to share any responsibility. I am grateful to Mr. Thompson, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer for the following report.

THE REPORT OF THE SENIOR MENTAL WELFARE OFFICER, MR. J. THOMPSON,
IN RESPECT OF WORK CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE STALYBRIDGE
AND DUKINFIELD HEALTH DIVISION DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1960

1. Precis of cases dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental
Treatments Acts (repealed as from 1.11.1960) and Mental
Health Act (as from 1.11.1960)

Male Female

Cases dealt with under Sec.20, Lunacy Act, 1890,
i.e. admitted to hospital as cases of urgency on
the order of the Mental Welfare Officer

2 6

Cases dealt with under Sec.21, Lunacy Act, 1890,
i.e. admitted to hospital on the order of a
magistrate for 14 days

5 14

Cases dealt with under Sec.16, Lunacy Act, 1890,
i.e. certified as being of unsound mind and
admitted to hospital

5 -

Cases dealt with under Sec. 1, Mental Treatment Act,
1930, i.e. admitted to hospital as voluntary
patients

5 3

Patients admitted to hospital informally for
Psychiatric treatment

10 23

Cases dealt with under Sec.29, Mental Health Act,
1959, i.e. admitted to hospital as a matter of
urgency

1 -

Cases dealt with under Sec.25, Mental Health Act,
1959, i.e. admitted to hospital for a period of
28 days for observation

- 8

In addition to the above the following cases were also dealt with by the Mental Welfare Officer, under the Lunacy and allied Acts:-

19 Male and 15 Female patients were treated at out-patient clinics during the year thus obviating the necessity for their admittance to hospital.

In the case of 12 male and 14 female cases information was laid to the Mental Welfare Officer but after investigation of the circumstances no further action was taken.

The Mental Welfare Officer visited 2 male and 9 female cases in their homes with the Consultant Psychiatrist with a view to deciding the best form of treatment to be afforded to the patients.

1 female case was admitted to Welfare Accommodation under Sec.47 of the National Assistance Act as being in need of care and attention.

1 case was dealt with under Sec.30 of the Magistrates' Courts' Act.

1 case was admitted to hospital under Sec.60 of the Mental Health Act, 1959 after appearing in Court.

2 mentally sub-normal patients were admitted to residential care for short stays to relieve the parents.

1 case was referred to the Ministry of Labour for admission to Residential Rehabilitation Centre.

2. 5 male and 3 female patients were referred to the Geriatrician for admission to chronic sick beds.
3. 1 male and 4 female cases were referred to the County Welfare Dept. for admission to residential accommodation.
4. After care of patients discharged from hospital within the District has been carried out throughout the year.
5. Domiciliary supervision of sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients has been carried out within the district. (N.B. As from 1.7.60. the supervision of female as well as male patients has come within the jurisdiction of the Mental Welfare Officer's Dept.)

